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THE
Boſton-
AND
COUNTRY

Gazette,
JOURNAL.
No. 804.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, September 3, 1770.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 30. 1770.

AT a General Council held this Day at the Council-Chamber in Boſton, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to Nominate the following Gentlemen to the reſpective Offices hereafter mentioned, viz.

James Gowen, Eſq; to be a Special Juſtice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of York.

Triſtram Jordan, Eſq; to be one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of York.

Job Lyman, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the ſame County.

Simon Tufts, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Middleſex.

John Thomas, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Plymouth.

Mr. George Blackman, to be a Coroner for Suffolk.

Mr. Moſes Wheaton, a Coroner for Lincoln.

To all which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

Since our laſt we have had a particular Account of the Perſon killed by Lightning at Sudbury, on Monday the 20th Inſtant:—His Name was Benjamin Muzzey, about 43 Years of Age, was a married Man,—he with a Number of others were cocking of Hay in the Meadows on the Weſt Side of the River, juſt before the Shower came up all the Men retired to a Houſe at ſome diſtance, having finiſhed all but one Cock, which they left for this Man and a Lad to make up: A very ſevere Flaſh of Lightning came and ſtruck Mr. Muzzey on the back Part of his Head, ran down his Shoulders and Back, to the Waiſtband of his Trowſers, tore off the metal Button behind, and went into the Ground, making a Hole of 18 Inches Circumference; the Lad was knocked down and ſtunned; as ſoon as he recovered he ſaw the Man laying on the Hay with his Eyes and Mouth open, as if ſpeaking to him, he went to him but found he was dead; he then ran to the Houſe for Aſſiſtance, and when the People took up the dead Body, they diſcovered the Courſe of the Lightning as above; the upper Parts looked black as if burnt with Powder, without breaking the Skin. Several Perſons that were on the Meadows the other Side of the River ſay that all around them appeared in Flames, when the Lightning flaſhed at that Time; and that it was before the Rain came on.

The ſame Afternoon ſome young Men on Horſeback, 5 in Number, as we hear, travelling from Princetown to Lancaſter, were ſtruck down with their Horſes by a Flaſh of Lightning; but recovered again: One Horſe was ſtruck blind and deaf.

Laſt Lord's-Day Evening we had here and in the neighbouring Towns, after a ſudden Guſt of Wind, very ſevere Lightning, the moſt that has been in one Day this Seaſon: The Clouds were high, and we have heard of little Damage being done that Evening.

A large Tree at Hog-Iſland, was ſplit to Pieces as if with Gun-powder, and the Limbs drove to a great diſtance, ſome of the largeſt Pieces ſtuck above a Foot into the Ground.

Two valuable Horſes belonging to Mr. Swan at Dedham, were killed as they ſtood under a Tree.

A great many Trees were blown down by the Guſt.

LONDON, *May* 31.

We hear that Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, will be appointed Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard.

It is ſaid, that certain letters relative to the affairs of America, have given great and general diſguſt.

It is apprehended that certain colony officers have very far exceeded their commiſſions, powers, and inſtructions, and thence may incur parliamantary cenſure.

We hear that in the examination of the papers of American affairs, it appeared that there had been a ſecret correſpondence held between a great officer of the C——n here, and the chief magiſtrate on the principal province on that continent.

Notwithſtanding a certain Board have in ſome degree applauded the conduct of ſome American Officers, and the M——r's influence in a particular aſſembly countenanced it, by preventing an enquiry into it; which, in all probability, would have ended with a ſevere cenſure; yet it cannot paſs entirely blameleſs with the public, ſince ſeveral tranſactions were recounted in the debate, which neither reflect honour on their employers nor their inſtruments.

It would ſeem, ſaid a gentleman, in a certain place, in a late occaſion, by the plan of meaſures adopted and purſued, as if the m——y were determined, ſeeing their own danger while things remain in a ſtate of peace, and attention is given to what paſſes of a domeſtic nature, to involve this country in ruinous cavils and contentions, that they may ſeek ſafety in the general confuſion. Elſe why the preſent unnatural diſputes with, and deſpotic conduct towards our colonies! Why the commencing, unprovoked, quarrels of a moſt dangerous nature with a neighbouring iſland.

It is imagined that the reſidence of Lord Bottetourt in his preſent capacity, at Virginia, will be, from ſome late event, but of ſhort duration.

The abſence of L—d C——m was never more to be regretted than on Friday laſt: for, though the oppoſition had got the fineſt field to fight in, yet for want of their leader, they made nothing of it; and were in a continual dilemma and confuſion.

One gentleman wondering that a certain American government had, according to the accounts in the papers, been offered to many but accepted by none, was anſwered by another, "You will not find a B-r-d every where."

From the various accounts, the ſtate of affairs in Ireland move towards a very critical ſituation.

Advice, it is ſaid, is daily received from the ſuperior officer of our ſiſter kingdom, of the complaints of the better, and murmurs of the lower kind of people there, reſpecting the late meaſures purſued by Adm——n, in regard to their national concerns.

JUNE 1. It is reported, from good authority, that a commiſſion, appointing Mr. Hutchinſon, the preſent Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſets-Bay, Governor of that province, had paſſed the Secretary of State's Office for the Colonies; but that letters were received from that gentleman, along with the accounts of the laſt diſturbances there, praying to be excuſed the honour intended him.

We hear that the legality of the commiſſion of the Commander in Chief in America, which gives him power and precedency over all the Civil Governors on that Continent, has been for ſome time under the cognizance of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. Their opinion has not yet tranſpired; but it is conjectured, the reſult will occaſion ſome alterations and regulations in American affairs.

The powers given to Lord N——th, and his two friends, Commiſſioners for examining into American affairs, extend beyond the meer act of enquiring into them, even to the purſuing proper meaſuers for adjuſting them; for which purpoſe they are to procure as well written as *viva voce* evidence.

We are informed, that the Commiſſioners for inſpecting into the complaints of the Americans, and the cauſe of them, have received inſtructions to lay a ſummary of the preſent diſturbances immediately before Council.

It is computed there are now upwards of four hundred ſail of ſhips in the river to be ſold, which uſed to be employed in the North-American trade before the late taxation of the colonies.

It is ſaid that above ſeven hundred Suits have been already brought againſt Peers, Members of Parliament, and their Servants, ſince the laſt Act took place. One Sheriff's Officer boaſted on Wedneſday Night of having himſelf arreſted forty-two domeſtic Servants of Members belonging to both Houſes.

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury, June 10.

"When the Princeſs Dowager of Wales paſſed thro' this city, on Friday laſt, ſhe was moſt ſcandalouſly treated by the mob, who repeatedly ſpit at her coach, and in the midſt of a torrent of abuſive epithets, continually cried out "Wilkes and Forty-five for ever! No Bute! Down with Bute! &c." They hiſſed her all through the ſtreet, but gave great acclamations to the Duke of Glouceſter, who followed her ſoon after."

The Mayor apologized to her Highneſs for the behaviour of the mob, aſſuring her his Majeſty had not more loyal ſubjects in the Kingdom, nor her highneſs more faithful friends, than were to be found among the people of Canterbury. Her highneſs behaved with great complacency upon the occaſion, and in a moſt affecting manner ſaid, ſhe hoped the populace would ſome time perceive how much they had been miſled, and thanked the Mayor for his profeſſions of attachment, &c.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 23.

Thurſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth Day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, an elegant Equeſtrian Statue of his preſent Majeſty, was erected in the Bowling-Green in this City, near Fort-George. On this Occaſion, the Members of his Majeſty's Council, the City Corporation, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Corporation of the Marine Society, and moſt of the Gentlemen of the City and Army, waited on his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in the Fort, at his Requeſt, where their Majeſties and other loyal Healths were drank, under a Diſcharge of 32 *Pieces of Cannon from the Battery, accompanied with a Band of Muſick. This beautiful Statue is made of Mettal, richly gilt. being the firſt Equeſtrian One of his preſent Majeſty, and is the Workmanſhip of that celebrated Statuary, Mr. Wilton, of London. We hear that in a few Days a Marble Pedeſtrian Statue of Mr. Pitt will be erected in Wall-Street.*

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Subſcriptions for the above Work are taken by the Printers hereof.

Governor Barnard — Miniſters ✓ Miniſtry ? Ireland. ? Chatham * Adminiſtration.
? Maſſacre pra. 60.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 19.

"I wrote you a few days ago, which you will receive by this ship, which has stayed beyond her appointment---but as American affairs are closed for this sessions of Parliament, & I wish you should have the earliest and most authentic intelligence of their state, I have taken up my pen again. Mr. Burke, at the head of the opposition, brought into the House of Commons the motions mentioned in the votes, which I here inclose to you---their fate you will see---both Burke and Barre signalized themselves, but what can eloquence or argument do against a corrupt majority. Yesterday the same resolutions, or nearly of the same import, were brought into the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond, supported by the Lords Rockingham, Temple, Shelburn, & Lyttleton. As Lord Hillsborough's conduct in his department for America was particularly aimed at, it behoved him to vindicate himself from the heavy charges of inconsistency, absurdity, and malignity towards the colonies, which his antagonists contended were clearly proved from his letters to America, and the speeches made by the Governors of Georgia, North-Carolina, and Virginia, respecting the repeal of the duty acts. Thus circumstanced, Lord Hillsborough was obliged to enter into a particular detail of his past conduct, his motives, views and intentions both for the present and future, as far as he could now determine. And as the sentiments of this Lord may well be supposed to be those of the Ministry, and the result of the many conferences lately held respecting America, I think the communication of them cannot be too particular or too universal. He began by declaring his opinion that he thought the Americans intitled to every priviledge of Englishmen, though bound in every respect by the Acts of the British legislature, and that he thoroughly agreed with the declaratory law in that respect; that he was not present when the Stamp-act was repealed, and whatever his opinion of the expediency of that law might be, he should have spoke, voted and protested against the repeal of it, as breaking that great chain which binds this country and the colonies together: He then entered into the conduct of the Americans since the imposition of the duties on Paper, Tea and Glass, which he said was highly approved by the Merchants of America, and but for a few factious men, would never have been opposed---That it had been the object of every Minister since the reign of Charles the II, to endeavour to *establish a civil list in America, independent of the Assemblies*, that *it was his great object*, and though the Duty Act was an anti-commercial one, and therefore proper to be repealed *so far as regarded the manufactures of Great-Britain*, yet he should keep in view *the independence of the Crown Interest*, as the only one on which this country could depend.---He then expatiated on the encroaching temper of the Americans, and read off a Resolution of the town meeting of Boston, that they were bound by no laws but when represented; he said they had risen from one demand to another----first, That the Act imposing duties on Paper, Glass, &c. should be repealed, then that all acts raising a revenue should be repealed--and would never stop till they could get rid of the Act of Navigation which sat so uneasy on them, and then entirely rid themselves of all subjection to Great Britain--That these delusive ridiculous hopes were created by letters wrote from this side the water, the writers of which were traitors, & deserved to be impeached, *that the Ministry at no time intended to repeal the whole Duty Act*, tho' so many letters to that effect had been wrote—That all the combinations not to import goods were idle, and he hoped the merchants and manufacturers of this country had more sense and virtue than for the sake of shipping £.20,000 worth of goods, to give up forever the AUTHORITY and CONTROUL of this country---*That patriotism would rise to a certain heighth, and continue a certain time, but interest would in the end overturn it*—That it already did so. Rhode-Island was running away with the trade of New-England, and the merchants in other places were undermining one another, so that with a little patience all these combinations would dissolve of themselves—As to his letters, he was contented to take the whole blame of having wrote them illy, if it was so—but that dissolution was the invariable measure pursued on the ill conduct of Assemblies, of which he gave some instances—That as to the late transactions of Boston, he was not prepared to give any opinion till farther advices came, but he most heartily pitied the situation of a soldier, if he must stand till he was beat to the ground without making any resistance—That as to a civil magistracy there was none; though it had been his intention previous to sending the troops, to bring in a bill to remedy that defective part of the constitution, which made the Council of Boston creatures of the Assembly, the Justices creatures of the Council, &c.—That to a Minister's writing to America that a repeal of any Act would be recommended, it was what any Peer might do, and he saw no impropriety in it. That upon the whole a *republican* spirit prevailed through the colonies, which every administration must discourage; and as to his having no plan with regard to America, he confessed he had none but to maintain their constitutional dependence and the authority of this country *in its fullest extent*—That with regard to sending troops to America, the King had a right to send them to any part of his dominions—As to the inconsistency and irresolution of his conduct he said nothing—From this which is almost a transcript of his Speech, you may judge what our unhappy country is to expect from Administration. Lord Rockingham observed that the wealth of America should flow through trade—That he had rather see half a sum arise from the industry of the inhabitants than the whole from taxes—In short; we have nothing to depend upon but the virtue and resolution of the collective body of the people of America.---*The Merchants I fear begin to falter, and every, even the slightest instance of uneasiness is magnified to a prodigious heighth.*—Our patriotism and virtue are treated with the utmost contempt by the Ministerial minions, while our few sincere friends are anxiously waiting to see how these predictions are verified—The Merchants and Manufacturers are amused with expectations of our inability to adhere to our agreement, and pressed most earnestly to wait the event. The Merchants of London think that the principle of taxation belong wholly to the Agents, and that as the application from the colonies is not upon commercial principles, they are excused——while the Agents—but I forbear.——"

Extract of a Letter from London, June 11.

"I agree with you, that our Parliment was wrong, in the first Place for passing that grievous Revenue Act, and also, when they found it grievous, not to repeal it totally; and the People on your Side, I think, were wrong, in prohibiting the Importation Articles, on which there was no Duty; those they could have supported; but, as many very justly observe, it is impossible for you to do without a great many Artices from hence, which the Ministry well knew, therefore were determined not to repeal the Act. If you had confined it to the Articles, the Duty was laid on only, I am inclinable to believe, it would have been repealed, as the Ministry well know you could have done without them; and, I am of Opinion, if you refrain ordering Tea, that the Duty will be taken off that Article."

Extract of a Letter from London.

"Both at Home and Abroad we are in an embroiled Situation. The Ministry consult not the Humours, nor, I fear, the Good of the People. Almost every Measure seems to betray a Disposition to Violence and arbitrary Power. The Extension of the Duration of Parliaments to seven Years, tho' it fixed the present Family on the Throne, has been, I believe, one chief Means of throwing them so entirely into the Power of the Crown, as to endanger the Subversion of that Balance in the Constitution, which our Fore-fathers struggled hard to preserve."

NEW-YORK, August 27.

Extract of a Letter, dated London, 5th June, 1770.

"The People of England now curse Governor Bernard, as bitterly as those of America.——Bernard was drove out of the Smyrna Coffee-House not many Days since, by General Oglethorp, who told him he was a dirty factious Scoundrel, who smelt curséd strong of the Hangman, that he had better leave the Room, as unworthy to mix with Gentlemen of Character, but that he would give him the Satisfaction of following him to the Door, had he any Thing to reply.——The Governor left the House like a guilty Coward."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend at New-York, dated June 8, 1770.

"I have just been in company with a very considerable Virginia merchant, who assures me he is now going to send a ship to Virginia fully loaded with dry goods, and that some other houses were shipping largely to that province, in consequence of orders received from some gentlemen in Virginia, who had never come into the non-importation agreement. The amazing quantity of goods that are daily shipping for Boston, Rhode Island, Halifax, and Canada, would really astonish you; it is impossible there can be consumption in the two last places for near the goods that are now shipping, and lately gone. Surely all these circumstances will be weigh'd by the judicious merchants of your province, and those of Pennsylvania, who I am sorry to say have been duped by all the other provinces. I am your's, &c.

Another letter of the 12th June, to the same gentleman in this city, from his correspodent in London, says,——"That I was this day a spectator of a letter wrote from Philadelphia, ordering upwards of three thousand pounds sterling value, in goods, without any regard to the restricting clauses."

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Rhode-Island, to his Correspondent in New-York.

Sir, *New Port, Rhode-Island August 21, 1770,*

"AS you are a Signer of the New-York Importation Agreement, you may be willing to know what Part the Boston Committee have been lately acting here. In the Beginning of last Week, we had Information that the Boston Committee were coming to inspect into the Conduct of our Committee, and satisfy themselves whether we had really stored any Goods or not. This Intelligence exasperated the Inhabitants so much, that nothing was heard or talk'd of but tarring and feathering of Molineux and his Party. They arrived the End of the Week, but came with a moderate Spirit indeed, and they so soothed and softened our Committee, that they were allowed to return unhurt: However, they were sufficiently alarmed, for altho' they had bespoke Dinner, and proposed to have stayed two or three Days, yet they put off in the first Boat that returned to Providence, which was about One o'Clock, so that they were only a few Hours in this Town.

A Meeting of the Trade, as they call themselves, assembled Yesterday Forenoon at our Court House, and renewed their Agreement of Non-Importation, and the same Day, in Consequence of this, the Committee here wrote and forwarded a Letter to the Committee at Boston, requesting that they would use their Interest with the Southern Provinces, and recommend them to an open Trade with them as formerly. The Meeting was composed of Merchants that trade to the West-Indies, a few Traders to Philadelphia, and the lower Class of Mechanics, who after insisting that all the Nails should be delivered up, carried all before them. None of our Importers thought it necessary to oppose this, having been promised great Indulgencies by our Committee. Broad Hints were given them, that there would be two Doors to the Store that should receive their Goods; a fore-Door to receive them, and a back-Door to re-deliver them.——This Hint was taken by our Committee from Molineux and the two Gentlemen who came from Boston with him. In short, we have agreed to act the same double Part they have ever acted at Boston, and now while our Importers can thus receive their Goods, and expose them to Market as formerly, nobody gives themselves any Trouble about the Matter. These are fine Times for the Importers here, no Kind of Goods remains long on Hand, and we put an Advance of 15 or 20 per Cent. on all Goods beyond our former Profits: Our Stores are often open, and many Thousands of Dollars are taken from Connecticut and Country Customers in the Night Time.

"At Providence the Boston Committee could do nothing; and after they had tried every Method without Success, they told one of the Brown, who are Merchants there, and high Sons of Liberty, that if this Colony and the neighbouring Sea Port Towns round Boston, did not stand by them, they must give up; for their Party was become very low at Boston, and the Call for Importation very high."(a)

A PROTEST.

THE inhabitants of Huntington, in Suffolk county, in the colony of New-York, (in town meeting assembled this 15th day of August, 1770,) being deeply impressed with a sense of the dreadful consequences which will ensue to this country, from the full, free, and unopposed exertion of that power claimed and exercised at present by the parliament of Great-Britain, of imposing taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, have beheld with great satisfaction the virtuous efforts of the merchants in the several trading towns on this continent, in generously relinquishing a lucrative commerce with Great-Britain, until the obnoxious act shall be repealed; and we are fully of opinion that this is the only way whereby peaceably to regain our lost liberty, as it must soon convince the inhabitants of Great-Britain that it is for their interest to treat us with justice; which may be gathered from the partial repeal of the duty act in the last session of parliament. Such being our sentiments, it could not but fill us with the highest satisfaction to observe the merchants in the capital of this colony, entering warmly and universally into the non-importation agreement, and supporting of it with spirit and integrity: For which they received the public thanks of our representatives in General Assembly; their conduct was held up to view as an example for the other colonies, and the fairest door was opened for transmitting their names with honour and reputation to the latest posterity. Yet notwithstanding the high approbation they met with, the glorious inducements they had to continue firm to their agreement, and the vigorous struggles of a respectable number of their own body, who "strained every nerve in support of the non-importation agreement," the merchants and traders of New-York, contrary to the spirit of their agreement, in breach of their faith plighted to the other colonies, and in direct opposition to the dearest interests of their country, have resolved on a general importation of goods from Great-Britain, dutiable articles only excepted.—Which strange defection from the cause of liberty, equally dangerous and surprising, will tend to encourage our enemies, dispirit our friends both in Europe and America, and involve the inhabitants of this colony in a general flood of infamy and disgrace:---In order to prevent, to the utmost of our power, these disagreeable consequences, we do hereby declare our utter disapprobation and abhorrence of the mercenary and perfidious conduct of the said merchants and traders; and we do hereby, in all public manner PROTEST against the said resolution of a general importation; not doubting that our brethren in the other colonies, in their public censures and private correspondence, will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty. And we do hereby direct that this protest be signed by the president of the town, and entered upon the town records, there to remain as a standing monument to posterity, of our zeal to preserve the liberties handed down to us by our fathers.

After the foregoing PROTEST *was unanimously agreed to, the following* RESOLUTIONS *were formed.*

RESOLVED, 1st, That while the act of parliament laying duties for the sole purpose of raising a revenue in America, shall continue unrepealed, we will to the utmost of our power, prevent the use of any commodities imported from Great-Britain.

2d, That after the said act shall be repealed, we will confine our trade in New-York, to those virtuous citizens who exerted themselves in support of the non-importation agreement.

3, That a committee be appointed, who are hereby directed to acquaint the other towns in this county with the proceedings of this day, and desire their concurrence in these or such like measures.

Huntington, Aug. 15, 1770.

SALEM, August 28.

Last Week arrived at Portsmouth, Capt. Holland, who is employed by the Government at Home to take Surveys of the Sea-Coast on this Continent.——He has already been employed about two Years in this Service, and is now bound to the Southward.

(1) vid Tea Act fee pa. 735. Vol. 1

(2) fee them in Index. Vol. 2, under their proper heads.

(3) fee Act pa. 53. Vol. 1.

(4) vid Repeal pa. 411. Vol. 1

(5) Turn to Index Vol. 2. To find Merchants agreements (b) pa. 157. Vol. 2. & vid partial repeal pa. 105-133.

(7) vid pa. 180.

(8) pa. 195.

(9) pa. 209.

* Vide Page 184. † Page 177 ‡ Page 792 Vol. 1. ¶ Page 241 Vol. 2 * The Massacre in Barrard's Advice vide his Letters Vol. 2. 163—83 § Mr Cooper. Jon.a Mason (a) The whole false.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

OUT it comes at last in Draper's Paper, and *at* an article of *English* news too, that *the commission* had passed the secretary of state's office, and that it was *merly* his Honor's own letters that has prevented his being appointed (*for true*) the chief governor of a province, where "*all law and government is totally at an end.*—

Hah, Hah, Hah——

Let him laugh now, who never laugh'd before,
Let him who often laughs, now laugh the more.

Gentle Reader, it is to be remembered that the *wizards* wrote over by Scott from London, informing, that *the commission* was *begun* to be made out at St. James's on the 4th of April; whereupon the CABAL, with their whole herd of credulous asses began to bray, and to kick, with joy at the good news.——The next ship brought no further tidings of the clerks having finished *the said commission*, which, however, was to exceed all other commissions, both for power and dignity: But still nothing more particular came over about it in the succeeding ships except letters to Brother Oliver, mentioning, that some hundreds of pounds sterling fees! had *actually* been advanced for the *commission*.—We have now enter'd upon the month of September, and still no tidings that the clerks have finished the *said commission*, tho' hundreds of pounds sterling! have *actually* been advanced in fee for it. Therefore, (seeing there is at least a probability that the whole may be considered as little more than H——n humbug) to save *appearances* with the weak and credulous; out comes *Probate and Draper* with their article of the first of June, *as* from London. *I wish they had mentioned the English paper they took it from.*—But no matter brother ZOILUS, don't be discouraged; something good may turn up yet. *Nil desperandum* is a brave motto for you & me, which on this occasion I would translate thus——*There's life in a muscle, my dear*, and who knows but that in time, you may be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, or succeed to be the *Premier* on the American *Pension List*. Therefore, I strongly recommend it, that *you* jog on in the *old way*, as you may depend upon it I shall.

Milton, 30 *Aug.* 1770. THOMAS ADIDIMUS,
(that lives at the Sign of the Fox.

BOSTON, September 3.

Wednesday the 1st of August his Excellency General Carleton, Governor of Quebec, embark'd on board the Ship Quebec, Capt. Brash, for London.

By a London Print, the 6th of June sailed from Deal the Ann, Atkin, for Halifax. It is said she is arrived.

We hear the following Ships are coming out from England, with Commodore Gambier, for North America. The Salisbury, the Gibraltar, the Kennington, the Zephyr, and Spy.

Tuesday last died here Mrs. Rebecca Gibbins, in the 81st Year of her Age; Widow of the late Dr. John Gibbins. Her Remains were decently inter'd Friday last.

Thursday last died Mrs. Elizabeth Winniet, in the 42d Year of her Age, Consort of Mr. John Winniet.—— Her Remains were decently inter'd on Saturday last.

Last Night died here greatly lamented, Mr. FITCH POOL, Merchant.—His Funeral is to be attended from Widow Holbrook's near the Bottom of the Common, on Wednesday next, at Four o'Clock, P. M.

We hear that Wednesday the 19th of September Inst. is the Day agreed on by the Church and Congregation at Malden, whereof the late Rev. Mr. Emerson was Pastor, for the Ordination of Mr. Peter Thacher; and that by the Request of their late Minister before he departed this Life, they intend to make no Entertainment, but proceed with Fasting, Prayer, &c. The Solemnity to begin at Two o'Clock Afternoon.

All Persons indebted, or that have

any Demands on the Estate of *Clement Jackson*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, are ONCE MORE desired to settle the same with the Administrators, or their Accounts without Discrimination will be put in Suit at next *October* Court.

Robert Garland Cranch,

Saddler & Cap-Maker from LONDON,

TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, That he has open'd a Shop next Door to Messi'rs *Joseph* and *Daniel Waldo*'s, on the South Side of the Exchange, in King-Street, BOSTON,—— *Where he makes,*

ALL Sorts of Hunting Saddles, welted and plain, with Furniture, Hunting Side Saddles with Furniture, Portmanteau Saddles, Pistol Cases & Holsters with Furniture of all Kinds, Bridles of all Kinds, Portmanteaus Saddle Baggs, new-fashion'd Shot Belts with Brass Charges, Spring Martingles, Morocco and Buff Sword Belts, Velvet and Leather Caps, Gambadoes with every other Article in the Sadlery Way, in the neatest Manner, and on the lowest Terms for Cash.——And as he has had the Advantage of many Years Experience in some of the principal Shops in England, he hopes to gain the Approbation of all those who shall please to favour him with their Custom.

Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on being serv'd with Fidelity and Dispatch.

WANTED to Hire, on good Security, either in Town or Country, about *Two Hundred and Forty Pounds*, Lawful Money. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *Richard Patteshall*, late of *Boston*, Gentleman, deceas'd,—— Give Notice, That Six Months longer is allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts, and that they shall attend that Service at the Hat and Helmet in *Boston*, on the second Tuesday in this and the five following Months. *Boston, Sept.* 1, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A well-built double-deck Brigantine,

Burthen about 120 Tons, a prime Sailer, now laying at the Long-Wharff in *Charlestown*.—For further Particulars, inquire at Capt. *Nathaniel Greenwood*'s near Winnesimett Ferry, of Mr. *John Cary* near the Swing-Bridge in *Charlestown*, or of the Printers.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Newport, Rhode-Island, 30 *Aug.* 1770.

IN the New-York Journal of Thursday the 23d Inst. is the following Extract of a Letter from London, viz.

Extract of a Letter from London.

I am informed by a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity, and a warm Friend to America, that in Conversation with Mr. Bourke, he express'd himself as follows, The Colonies treated this Country with base Ingratitude, upon the Repeal of the Stamp-Act; they deserve the severest Chastisement for the Indignity thrown on the Merchants of London—and the Merchants of New-York, and Boston had presented an impudent Libel upon Government, in their Petitions to Parliament in 1766, had discovered an utter Ignorance as to the Trade of America, and deserved no Support from their best Friends here. That he was amazed to hear any Man ask for more Liberty in America than the Subject enjoy'd here, for that the People of this Country were free enough; that he would give full Credit to Mr. Harrison, Collector of Boston, in any Thing concerning the Colonies, in preference to any Man living; that tho' some few Men might have a private Interest in vindicating the Conduct of America, he knew the People of that Country, were dispos'd to throw off every Controul and resist every Act of Parliament, whether for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, or the Regulation of Trade.

The Gentleman who heard the above can attest it on Oath if required.

NOW is it at all to be wondered at, that Ministry have made such gross & stupid mistakes for several years past, in their management of the American colonies, by which the affections of the people are in so great a degree alienated from the mother-country, and the affairs between them (as it were) drawn into a perfect snarl, when such worthless, stupid, ignorant and deceitful men as these, are to be attended to by ministers of state, or even by the *foreman* of ministers of state, as you find here set forth.

This poor old hypocritical creature that is now to be credited in his representations of the colonies, before any of their councils, assemblies, private gentlemen independent in fortune and unblemished in character; nay, to be credited in preference to any man living, was originally bred to a trade, (and to do him justice, he has some mechanical turn) which he quitted, and took to the sea, —was a blundering skipper or ship master for some years in the American trade; he fail'd in that, and became a shop-keeper in this town, in which business he also fail'd, (and as 'tis said) to the hurt of many worthy creditors— From this place he went to England, where (thro' his wife's relations) he had some interest with Sir George Savill—He got appointed to be collector of New-Haven in Connecticut; in this situation he remained several years much disliked by the people for his declarations (among other insolent impertinence) that New-England would never be well govern'd, nor be properly obedient and dutiful to the mother-country, 'till there was a Bishop established, and ecclesiastical power exercised thro' out the continent.——Hence he made another trip to England, (as some think,) upon the ridiculous plan of getting dissolved the charter of this colony, in which he might have been aided by some *Jacobites* and *Seekers* for court-favours then in our colony.

The R-k-hgh-m ministry took place soon after his arrival, when we heard (principally from his own accounts) that he was become (thro' the recommendation of Sir G—e S——l,) the *private secretary* to the Marquis of R—k—m. Astonishing if true, a man to be in such a situation that could not write a page of sense or English if it were to have saved him from ruin. Upon Lord R—k—m's going out of the ministry, this *private secretary* was appointed to be Collector of Boston, where, they say, he arrived with full as high an opinion of himself, as Bourke has here given of him.——At Boston, it is also said, he was as disgusting with his absurd politics, and ridiculous notions of *ecclesiastical power*, as he had before been at New-Haven; and from his wrong-headed restless, and deceitful turn of mind, (tho' with a mixture of fawning plausibility) 'tis tho't, much of the strange conduct of the Board of Commissioners is owing to him as an adviser; and where 'tis said, he asserted some falshoods of Mr. Otis of that Place, which he was oblig'd to retract, as appeared in their public news-papers.* In 1769, found out, discomfited, and despised, he makes another trip to England the confidant, and ambassador of *Messirs. Bernard & Hutchinson*, and there; you now hear of him from Mr. Bourke, as above, where, he no doubt, has as highly extolled those two *great men*, as their letters have over-rated his knowledge of American affairs— And thus it is! that through such foul and shallow channels of intelligence, all our unhappiness with the mother-country has hitherto flow'd; but we yet hope for better times, when these caterpillars shall be washed away. —Mr. Bourke I take to be a man of parts, but the meer *soldier of fortune*. I have read his late pamphlet upon the national troubles, and also Mrs. Macaulay's reply to it; and I am clear in opinion with her; that, whatever *appearances* he may put on, *all he wants* is to get into place again. *vid. pa. 454. Vol. 4.* VERITAS.

ALL Persons who are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Alexander Campbell*, late of *Boston*, Wood-Wharfinger, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *William Mackey* and *Andrew Black*, Executors, in order for a speedy Settlement ——

N. B. The House of the deceased to be Lett, enquire of his Widow at said House.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next.

At his usual Place of Sale;

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Tammies, Irish Hollands, Checks, strip'd Hollands, Ozenbrigs, Handkerchiefs, Diapers, &c. &c. &c.—Leather Bottom Chairs, Mehogany Beaureau, Desks, Tables, &c. &c.

On TUESDAY 11th Day of September

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the PROVINCE HOUSE,

All the genteel House Furniture of

Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Bart.

Among which are,

8 Mohogo dining Tables	1 Walnut Case of Draws
2 genteel Card Tables	1 Mohogony four Post Bedsted with yellow Moreen Furniture, and 2 Window Curtains
3 Tables forming a Horse Shoe for the Benefit of the Fire in the Winter	1 sett of yellow bottom Chairs
1 Excellent 8 day Clock	4 Toilet Tables
6 setts of Leather bottom Chairs	1 fine Mattrass
2 Screens Moho. frames	8 pair Blankets
Turkey and other Carpets	5 pair of Tow Sheets
3 Cases of China handled Knives and Forks with Silver Spoons to each	2 Bed Quilts
1 Case Silver handled do	1 Rich Chints Counterpane very neat
1 Case of Desert ditto	6 Red bottom Chairs
1 Walnut Desk and Paper Case	1 Walnut Case of Draws with Shelves for Books
2 Iron Grates with Shovel Tongs Fender, Poker	1 Mohogony Ward Robe
1 Neat Chimney Glass	1 Mohogony Tea Tray
A variety of genteel Sconts and Pier Glasses	2 four Post Bedsteds with coarse blue Woolen Curtains
12 Mohogo carv'd frame Chairs with crimson damask bottoms	A great variety of Rich China and Glass Ware
2 Crimson damask Window Curtains & Window Cushions	1 genteel Coach with Harness
1 Pair Prince metal Hand-irons & Shovel, Tongs and Chimney Hooks	Sundry Mathematical Instruments
A suit of Nett Curtains for a Bed with Chair Coverings	Some fine Garden Glasses and Garden Tools
1 Mohogony four Post Bedsted, with Crimson	2 large Ships Stoves
1 Moreen Furniture, and 2 Window Curtains	All kinds of Kitchen Furniture in Brass, Copper Iron and Tin
Choice Feather Beds	Madeira, white Port and other Wines in Casks and Bottles
8 Mohogony four Post Bedsted with Red and white Furniture Check and 3 Window Curtains	100 Orange, Lemon, Fig and Cork Trees
1 Suit of blue and white Chints Curtains	Also, a Library of Books a Catalogue of which may be had at the Time and Place of Sale

*** The Furniture may be viewed on Saturday the 8th. and Monday the 10th of September, where a Catalogue of the whole may be seen.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE LETT,

A Commodious Tenement, with

three Rooms on a Floor. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient Dwelling House

in Middle Street, with a good Well of Water, and a Cistern, a good Garden and Out-Houses, late in the Occupation of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, deceased; also a smaller House near it. Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Sloop Purchase, Brown from New-London.
Sloop Two-Brothers, Wendell from New-Providence.
Brig Betsey, Davis from Newfoundland.
Sloop Polly, Clark; and,
Schooner Squirrel, Snow from Nova-Scotia.
Sloop Molly, Chapman from Philadelphia.
Schooner King-Fisher, Willis from Canso.
Brig Greyhound, Dyer from Lisbon and Plymouth.
Schooner Dove, Morton from Barbados.
Schooner Molly, Doliber from St. Lucia and St. Eustatia.
Brig Sally, Grush from St. Lucia.
Brig Susanna, Haynes from St. Croix.
Schooner Benjamin, Waters from Cape-Nichola.
Sloop Sally, Bacon from Teneriffe and Bonavista.

CLEARED OUT

Sloop Sally, Burge for Maryland.
Schooner Sally, Cook for Halifax.
Brig William, Stubs for Chester.
Brig Albion, Hunter for Whitby.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Schooner Hampton, Turner; and,
Brig Three-Brothers, Adams for Newfoundland.
Sloop New-Hope, Doane for Rhode-Island & Connecticut.
Schooner Nancy, LeMessurier;
Sloop Polly, Tayler; and,
Brig Benning, Hammett for West-Indies.
Brig Aldborough, White for London.
Brig Freedom, Zeagers for Esequebo.
Sloop Fanny and Jenny, Laha for Halifax.
Brig Devonshire, Hayman for New-London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Five Whites. Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eleven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	5 *m. after* 10	*Friday*,	0 *m. after* 1
Tuesday,	43 *m. after* 10	*Saturday*,	44 *m. aft.* 1
Wednesday,	27 *m. aft.* 11	*Lord's-day*,	38 *m. aft* 2
Thursday,	11 *m. aft.* 12	*L. Q.*	12 *Day*, 10 *Hor.*

Hutchinsonian ‖ Governor Hutchinsons Commission. ◊ Harrison ∨ Rockingham † George Savill. * Vide Page 650 Vol. 2. ‖ vid repeal act pa. 411. Vol. 1. (2) vid Stamp Act pa. 58. Vol. 1. & Revenue acts viz. molasses act vid pa. 9. Vol. Vol. 2. Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

TO the BAPTISTS *in the Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *who are and have been oppreſſed in any Way on a* Religious Account :

IT would be needleſs to tell you, That you have long felt the Effects of the Laws, by which the Religion of the Government in which you live, is eſtabliſhed ; your Purſes have felt the Burden of Miniſterial Rates, and when theſe would not ſatisfy your Enemies, your Property hath been taken from you, and ſold for leſs than half its Value : Theſe are Things you cannot forget—you will therefore readily hear and attend, when you are all deſired to collect your Caſes of Suffering, and have them well atteſted ; ſuch as, the Taxes you have paid to build Meeting-Houſes, to ſettle Miniſters, and ſupport them ; with all the Time, Money and Labour you have loſt, in waiting on Courts, ſeeing Lawyers, &c.—And bring or ſend ſuch Caſes to the Baptiſt Aſſociation, to be held at Bellingham, *the Tueſday next after the firſt Wedneſday in next* September : *When Meaſures will be reſolutely adopted for obtaining Redreſs from another Quarter, than that to which repeated Application hath been made, unſucceſsfully : Nay, Complaints however juſt, and grievous, have been treated with Indifference, and ſcarcely, if at all, credited. We deem this our Conduct perfectly juſtifiable, and hope you will pay a particular Regard to this Deſire, and be exact in your Accounts of your Sufferings, and punctual in your Attendance at the Time and Place above-mentioned.*

BOSTON, July 31ſt. 1770.

For *Cape-Fear.*

The Schooner *John & William,*
Job Bradford, Maſter,
And will ſail this Week.

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply on Board the ſaid Schooner, at the Long Wharff, or the Maſter in Union-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. *James Jackſon,* in Union-Street ;

A great Variety of Engliſh Goods

at the Sterling Coſt. The Sale to be continued at ſaid Place untill the whole of the Goods are diſpoſed of.

N. B. The Goods mentioned above were Imported before the Non-Importation took Place.

July 30. 1770.

From the Committee of Inſpection.

A LIST of the Names of *thoſe* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA ; by importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
In Common-Street, has imported a Quantity of Glaſs contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and refuſes to reſhip them.

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almoſt oppoſite Vernon's Head.

James McMaſters,
(On Treat's Wharf.

Patrick McMaſters,
(Oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb.

William Jackſon,
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-Houſe.

Theophilus Lillie,
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-Houſe, North-End.

John Taylor,
(Nearly oppoſite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, all of Boſton.

Iſrael Williams, Eſq; *&* Son,
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.

And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

IT muſt evidently appear either by Importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement, or by breaking their Contract with the Merchants, that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America : It is therefore highly proper that the Public ſhould know who they are, that have at this critical Time, forſidly detached themſelves from the public Intereſt ; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wiſhers to it ; ſo thoſe who afford them their Countenance or give them their Cuſtom, muſt expect to be conſidered in the ſame diſagreeable Light.

From the Committee of Inſpection,

We have receiv'd the following Vote, viz.

AT a full Meeting of the Trade on Tueſday the 7th of Auguſt Inſtant, it was unanimouſly Voted, That the Names of all thoſe Perſons who had imported any Goods from Great-Britain, not permitted in the Non-Importation Agreement, and ſhould refuſe reſhipping the ſame, be publiſhed in the Monday's News-Papers, except ſuch Importers as are at too great a Diſtance to be apprized of this Reſolution, and that Notice hereof be given in the next Thurſday's Print—In Conſequence of the above Vote, the Committee of Inſpection are under the Neceſſity of publiſhing the Names of the following Perſons, who have been return'd by the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, as refuſing to comply with the Expectation of the Trade, in reſhipping their Goods, viz.

Meſſrs. William Bowes,
Rufus Greene,
Nathaniel Cary,
William Coffin, jun.

N.B. Some other Perſons have imported, but being out of Town the Committee could not ſee them.

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, at public Vendue, at the Houſe of *Nehemiah Luſcomb,* in *Taunton,* in the County of *Briſtol,* on Wedneſday the 5th Day of *September* next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

All the Real Eſtate of Mr. *Joſeph Tiſdale,* late of *Taunton,* deceas'd, conſiſting of the One Half of a Brick Dwelling-Houſe, and Barber's Shop, and Out-Houſe, with a few Rods of Land belonging to the ſame, ſaid Houſe is conveniently ſituated near the Court-Houſe in *Taunton,* and would make a Seat for a private Gentleman. Alſo the One Half of a Building near the Neck of Land Bridge in ſaid *Taunton,* erected to make Pott-Aſh, with a few Rods of Land therewith ; Alſo a ſmall Piece of Cedar Swamp laying in the great Cedar Swamp in *Taunton.* As the ſaid Eſtate is ſold to diſcharge the Debts of the ſaid *Tiſdale,* it is deſired all the Biggeſt Creditors would be preſent at the Sale. Per ROBERT CROSMAN, Adminiſtrator.

Taunton, Auguſt 7th, 1770.

To be Sold by public Vendue, on Thurſday the 13th of *September* next, if not ſold before at private Sale ;

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe,

with a good Well of Water and Garden, ſituate near the Rev. Mr. *Howard's* Meeting-Houſe at New Boſton. For further Particulars, enquire of *Joſiah King,* near Clark's Ship-Yard.

Richard Jennys

Oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb, South-End ;
Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has now remaining on Hand,

A Variety of Engliſh, India and Scotch Goods, viz.

BRown Luteſtrings
Black, pink & changeable India Taffaries,
Pink, blue, drab and black Perſian Taffaſtie,
Pink and blue ¼ ell perſian
Black Engliſh Taffaty,
White Sarſnet,
Black, blue and white figured Mode,
Black, white, and crimſon plain Sattin,
crimſon ſprigg'd ditto.
black figured ditto,
pink, blue and cloth-color brolioes,
Miſſinets—Silverets
black ſnail & gimp triming
plain and figured ribbons
Black Lace—Mecklinburg
Callimancoes—Tammies
Green and dark Camblets,
Green Colcheſter Bays
German Serges
Scarlet Broad Cloths
Cailicoes, Patches, Bengals,
ſtriped Swanſkin,
white Flannel,
crimſon and green worſted Damaſk,
Popplins—Shalloons
Plain Lrwns,
Plain and ſignred Scotch do.
Cambricks
White Pariſnet,
Sprigg'd Gauze,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Very handſome Apron Gauz
Yellow Holland
Stay Tabby,
Cotton Checks,
Iriſh Linnens—Dowlaſs,
White Dimothy,
Clouting Diaper,
6-4 Diaper Table Cloths,
Black, drab, and claret-colour'd cotton-velvet.
Quality and Shoe Bindings.
Fans—Coloured Threads,
Mens & Womens Hoſe, &c.

N. B. The above Articles will be diſpos'd of at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh, ſaid Jennys being determined to ſell off his whole Stock in Trade this Fall.

†*† They were all imported before the Non-Importation Agreement commenced.

TO BE SOLD,

A large double Dwelling-Houſe

and Land, now in Poſſeſſion of Capt. *Daniel Jones* and Judge *Cradock,* ſituate in Newbury-Street, very convenient for two Families, and a Coach Houſe to each, as well as convenient Gardens for them ; one Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid within a twelve Month, and the Reſidue to remain as long as the Purchaſer pleaſes, upon giving good Security for the Payment of it, with Intereſt : For further Information, enquire of

JOSEPH CARNES.
oppoſite Rev. Dr. *Chauncey's* Meeting-Houſe.
Boſton, Auguſt 18, 1770.

Whereas ſundry Perſons make it a Practice to come over to this Iſland in Order to Game ; by which Means I have ſuffered greatly for a Number of Years paſt, by their driving and hunting the Stock, with Dogs, and oftentimes by their ſhooting and killing Sheep, &c. and by putting my Family in Danger of their Lives : —Theſe are therefore to forbid all Perſons from Gunning on ſaid Iſland, as I am determined to follow the Steps of the Law againſt all Offenders for the future.

Noddles-Iſland, Aug. 18, 1770. } Henry Howell Williams.

TO be Sold, Two Years Time of a likely Mulatto Fellow, about 22 Years of Age. He is a good Seaman. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

Colony of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

WHEREAS Ebenezer Hill, of Eaſt-Greenwich in the Colony aforeſaid, Mariner, preſented a Petition unto the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony, repreſenting that he is an Inſolvent Debtor, and praying that he may receive the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, intituled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors" : Whereupon the General Aſſembly ordered that the ſaid Petition ſhould be referred to the next Seſſion ; and that in the mean Time his Creditors ſhould be notified by an Advertiſement to be inſerted Three Weeks ſucceſſively in the Newport Mercury, in the Providence Gazette, in one of the Boſton and in one of the New-York News-Papers to appear then and anſwer the ſame :

I do therefore hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hill, to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich aforeſaid on the Second Monday in September next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

Newport, Aug. 8th, 1770. HENRY WARD, Secr'y.

Choice Vinegar for Pickles

TO BE SOLD AT

Blanchard's Wine-Cellar

On DOCK-SQUARE.

-ALSO,

Red Port Wine, of the Vintage 1764.
London Porter, at *eight Shillings* Sterling, or *Four Pounds* Old Tenor per Dozen.

LAST Friday Night the Store of HABIJAH SAVAGE was broke open, and the following Articles were ſtolen, viz. 2¾ yards fine crimſon Cotton Velvet, 6 yards ſcarlet Pluſh in 3 Pieces, 1¾ yard light colour'd Broad Cloth, 10 Yards ſuperfine Dimity, 10 Yards black open Lace, 4 Yards Dreſden in 2 Pieces, 2 Pair Womens pink Stockings, 2 new Account Books, 2 Pair Mens ſtrong Shoes, 1 Piece Murray wide Ribbon, a Bundle of Mackrel Hooks, Ink Powder, Penknives, Cork Screws, and many other Articles. Alſo a Scarlet Cloak pretty well worn. Any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the above Articles may be recovered, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward.

N. B. If the above ſhould be offer'd for Sale, its deſir'd they may be ſtopt and Notice given.

To be ſold at ſaid Store, No. 16, on the Long-Wharf,

Old Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, beſt Jamaica Sugar, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, Barrel or by Retail, Philadelphia Flour, Rice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Ginger, Loaf-Sugar, Cotton-Wool, Caſe Bottles, and Caſes with Bottles, Boſton-made Pipes, and choice Pork by the Barrel.

WHEREAS Application hath been made to the Subſcribers by ſeven of the Proprietors of Aſhburnham, in the County of Worceſter, to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip. Theſe are therefore to notify ſaid Proprietors to meet on Wedneſday the 26th of September, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the White-Horſe Tavern in Boſton, to act on the following Articles.

1. To chooſe a Clerk and Treaſurer, if the Proprietors think fit.

2. To chooſe a Committee for examining the Proprietors Books, in Order to know if the Diviſions of Lands of each Proprietor are properly recorded, and if not done, that Care be taken for doing it ; as alſo in the general Plan of ſaid Townſhip, and correcting the ſame.

3d. To know if the Proprietors will ſell the whole of their undivided Lands, or any Part thereof, to the higheſt Bidders, to defray any Part of their Debts, and chooſe a Committee to give Deeds, if need be, or paſs any other Vote or Votes on ſaid Article.

4th. To determine where the Proprietors Meetings ſhall be held for the future.

5th. To know if the Proprietors will give the Meeting Houſe Square to the Town, with this Reſerve, that the whole of it remain as a Commonage for ever.

6th. To confirm the Lots as they are bounded to each Proprietor.

7th, To make an Addition to the Committee for ſettling with the Treaſurers.

Boſton, Auguſt 15, 1770. *Joſhua Henſhaw, Benjamin Church, John Moffatt,* } Committee for calling Proprietors Meetings.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Union in Connecticut, in the County of *Windham,* an indented Servant Lad named *Peter Dukes,* 17 Years of Age, fair Complection, about 5 Feet high : Had on when he went away, a Brown Woollen Coat, ſtriped Jacket, with white Brown ſtripes, and ſome ſmall whitiſh ones in it. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant, and bring him to the *Subſcriber,* aforeſaid, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble. *HUGH CRAWFORD.*

All Maſters of Veſſells and others, are hereby caution'd againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street,* above HANCOCK'S *Wharf,* near the *Old North Meeting Houſe.* He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

† Wanted as an Apprentice, a ſprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, and of a good Diſpoſition.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith,* at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock,* Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be waranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

✓ To Find Merchants agreements turn to Index Vol. 2. ‖ page 195

MONDAY, *September* 3. 1770. [NUMB. 1823.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

The following is a Copy of the Proteſt, which has lately been ſigned by a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants of New-York.

A PROTEST.

THE Right of a People to tax themſelves is eſſential to their Liberty; and the power of impoſing taxes on them, when exerciſed by others, ſubjects that people to the moſt abject Slavery. The former is the undoubted birthright of Engliſhmen, to which therefore his Majeſty's American ſubjects are evidently entitled. The Commons of Great-Britain, nevertheleſs, after the repeal of the ſtatute, commonly called the Stamp-Act, aſſumed the power of impoſing duties on the American colonies, and avowing it as their conſtitutional right, and inſiſting on it as a neceſſary badge of parliamentary ſupremacy, paſſed a bill in the 7th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, impoſing duties on all Glaſs, Painters Colours, Paper and Teas, that ſhould after the 20th of November, 1767, be imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America. The Bill, after the concurrence of the Lords, obtained the Royal Aſſent. And thus they, who, from time immemorial, have exerciſed the right of giving to, or withholding from the crown, their aids and ſubſidies, according to their *own free will and pleaſure*, ſignified by their Repreſentatives in Parliament, do by the act in queſtion, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the ſame right, and that in the moſt ignominious terms. For in the preamble of the ſtatute is recited the expediency of a revenue in America, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government, in ſuch colonies, where it ſhall be found neceſſary; and towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and *ſecuring* the ſaid dominions; plainly intimating that the colonies are unwilling, in the *only conſtitutional manner*, that is, by their *own free gifts* in aſſembly, to maintain due adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport civil government: And that, therefore, it is become neceſſary, *againſt their will*, and at *their own proper charge*, to ſupport a ſtanding army among them. For this notable purpoſe the *Commons* of Great-Britain, *our brethren and fellow ſubjects*, born to no greater ſtock of Liberty, than the Americans; do, in the aforeſaid act, declare, that *they give and grant to his Majeſty*, the ſeveral rates and duties therein enumerated; thereby ſubjecting us to impoſts unknown in the Britiſh conſtitution, & unneceſſary in themſelves; as it is notorious that juſtice has ever been as well adminiſtered in the colonies, as in the mother country: And that, to ſpeak modeſtly, we are at leaſt as ready to ſupport righteous government, as our fellow ſubjects in Britain. It was therefore ſufficiently evident, that there could not be the leaſt neceſſity, for the exerciſe of ſo *extraordinary* a power, other than that which was openly urged by the ſervants of the Crown, in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; to wit, the neceſſity of leaving the duty upon Teas, *as a teſt of the parliamentary right to tax us*. Juſtly alarmed at a repetition of the evils, under which we groaned during the exiſtence of the above-mentioned ever memorable ſtamp act, and ſtimulated by a noble ſpirit of freedom, moſt of the merchants and traders in the ancient and reſpectable town of Boſton, the inhabitants of which are deſcended from thoſe ſons of Liberty, who faced the moſt unparalleled dangers, to ſeek that priceleſs jewel in the wilds of America, betook themſelves, in the year 1768, to an œconomical reſtriction of imports; and thereafter fully applied that well experienced and effectual remedy, a ſuſpenſion of commerce with Great-Britain, except as to a few articles, until a total repeal of the act now in queſtion. This ſtep they warmly recommended to the merchants and traders of the City of New-York. *Theſe* univerſally, and it was hoped from a love of liberty, either expreſsly or tacitly ſubmitted to the meaſure; received the public thanks of the Repreſentatives of this colony in General Aſſembly for their public ſpirited conduct; and ſtrenuouſly urged the merchants and traders in Penn-ſylvania, to enter into the ſame patriotic compact, in which, after ſome time, *they* engaged. This compact was ſoon rendered more extenſive and efficacious, by a junction of the other antient and reſpectable colonies on the continent. Nor could the weight of an union ſo glorious, long, be unfelt by the mother country; for in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, a ſtatute was paſſed, repealing all the duties but thoſe on Teas. Far are we, *nevertheleſs*, from being relieved by this condeſcenſion, while the diſguſting preamble and enacting words of the firſt act are ſtill in force, with an exception only of ſuch of the duties thereby impoſed as by the ſubſequent act are repealed, merely becauſe they were anti-commercial. For ſome time the merchants of this city in general appeared ſenſible of the deſign, and bent on ſupporting the memorable union until a total repeal ſhould take place. At length, however, from motives, too apparent in ſome, to need a mention: But on pretence that the non-importation agreement was not faithfully obſerved by our brethren in Boſton, our committee remonſtrated againſt the ſuppoſed breach, exhorted the Boſtonians and Pennſylvania to a firm and punctual ſupport of the union; and received as we apprehend, ſufficient proofs that the above mentioned breach was *only ſuppoſed*. Our committee, ſoon after, attempted to procure a general congreſs, by a deputation of the ſeveral northern colonies, who had acceded to the compact, to take the general ſenſe on the queſtion; *whether an alteration ſhould be made in the agreement*? This propoſal was received with diſguſt, and without heſitation rejected. It, therefore, became neceſſary, in ſome meaſure to take off the maſk and the ſcheme of obtaining the ſenſe of this city, on the queſtion, *whether an importation of goods, except thoſe ſubjected to duties*, ſhould take place, was projected. But ſo fearful of the public reſentment were the projectors, that they propoſed this queſtion, merely to ſound the minds of the inhabitants of this city, and to reiterate their attempts upon the virtue of our neighbours. They, therefore, annexed to the queſtion, this proviſo, to wit, that if the other colonies would not conſent to it, they would again take the ſenſe of our inhabitants on the queſtion. In this ſtate the queſtion was propoſed to our brethren in the neighbouring colonies. And met with the ſame fate as the other. But the abettors of the odious reſolution to reſcind, having by this and other indirect means, diſcovered the ſenſe of many of our inhabitants, reſolved to put the queſtion to the citizens without any condition whatſoever. Yet the co-operation of intereſt, neceſſity and influence notwithſtanding, it appears from the ward-liſts, that only 794 perſons in this populous city, including all ranks, and both ſexes; declared for the affirmative of the queſtion. And upon this ſlender voice (will poſterity, whoſe liberties are in our hands, believe it!) the glorious and ſalutary union of ſo many colonies, has been reſcinded in this city, without the privity or conſent of the other numerous inhabitants of the colony; and againſt the *expreſs* declaration of the other *reſpectable* parties engaged in it.—But as it is evident that the aforeſaid union was founded in wiſdom, and concerted for the moſt important end, *the preſervation of American Liberty*: As the neceſſity for its continuance cannot ceaſe, until a total repeal of the revenue act; as it concerned the *common intereſt* of all the colonies engaged in it, and therefore could,—neither in juſtice or honor be reſcinded but by *common conſent*. As its breach in this city is grounded on the ſenſe of a few, of the many thouſand inhabitants of this city: As it is highly probable that an unanimous preſeverance for a few months longer, would have ended in the total repeal of an act of parliament, of which the voice of all America has ſo loudly complained. And finally, as ſuch reſciſion at this critical juncture, may be attended with conſequences the moſt dangerous to American Liberty. We the ſubſcribers, being of the number of thoſe who were deſirous to ſupport the ſaid agreement, in conjunction with the other united colonies, until ſuch total repeal, being deeply impreſſed, with the moſt diſtreſſed ſenſe of the miſconduct of thoſe of our inhabitants, who reſolved to infringe the ſaid agreement; and being heartily and earneſtly deſirous, to vindicate ourſelves to the other colonies, to all the world, and to the lateſt poſterity, from the leaſt ſuſpicion of a direct, or indirect, tacit or expreſs acquieſcence in the ſaid reſolution; Do hereby ſolemnly declare, our utter diſapprobation thereof: And that it took place againſt our efforts to prevent it. AND WE DO HEREBY in all public manner, PROTEST againſt the ſaid reſolution; not doubting, that our ſiſter colonies will diſtinguiſh in their cenſures, between thoſe in this city, who have ſtrained every nerve in ſupport of the non-importation agreement; and thoſe who, with unwearied pains and induſtry, have at length wrought its ſubverſion in this colony. (8)

LONDON. June 2.

We hear an officer of diſtinction will ſoon embark for New-York, to ſucceed to the command of the American land forces, in the room of his Excellency General Gage.

Our correſpondent at Cadiz writes word, that while the Ruſſian fleet was in that harbour, all the ſailors, to a man, were obliged every morning to ſtrip themſelves naked, and ſwim three or four times round the ſhip they belong to.

The procraſtination of Capt. Preſton's trial, is in the nature of a pardon; as, no doubt, the impreſſion of the offence which is alledged againſt him, will be greatly effaced before the time now fixed; the loſs of evidence is to be ſuppoſed; and the actual pardoning him, if convicted, will be regarded with leſs murmurs and diſcontent.

Governor Clinton, who was to have ſet ſail for his Government of Hudſon's-Bay, has, on account of freſh orders received from a certain quarter, poſtponed his departure from England till the middle of this month.

The delaying the conſideration of the affairs of America, ſo that they could not be deliberated upon this ſeſſions, ſtands a confeſſed overſight by the Oppoſition

June 3. The Pynſent cauſe, now depending in the Court of Chancery, and which has been heard three ſucceeding Saturdays in this Eaſter Term, is founded on the doubtful right of the late Sir William Pynſent to bequeath his real eſtates to the Earl of Chatham; the Rev. Sir Robert Pynſent, now rector of Killymore, in the kingdom of Ireland, contending that the teſtator had no right to make ſuch bequeſt to the prejudice of him, the heir at law. On this iſſue is joined, ſeveral learned arguments have been urged on both ſides, and the matter ſtill depending is of no leſs value than 24,000l.

In the great cauſe depending between Lord G— and a great Perſonage, we are informed that there are 150 witneſſes to be examined, which muſt of courſe take up ſome days hearing: the damages are ſaid to be laid at 100,000l.

All the foreign papers tell us of the prodigious ſucceſs of the Ruſſians againſt the Turks: They have now made themſelves Maſters of the City and Iſthmus of Corinth. There is ſomething ſhocking to humanity in a remark of the Amſterdam Gazette; that the Turks ought to have put to death all the Greeks of Salonica: This recalls to our minds the Dutch cruelties at Amboyna, which our wretched Politician, James the Firſt, did not puniſh as he ought to have done.

Some Advices from Holland inform, that the Grand Signior had actually diſpatched an Ambaſſador to the Court of Berlin, to requeſt his Pruſſian Majeſty's Mediation in order to terminate the preſent deſtructive War.

Some days ago a Tragedian, who has for many years deſervedly received the applauſe of the public, but who is now much broke down with the gout and other infirmities, waited upon the famous gout Doctor lately come from Leige; his terms, which are 100 guineas each patient, not ſuiting his circumſtances, he was obliged to withdraw and ſuffer his diſorder a little longer. This circumſtance coming to the knowledge of a certain Baronet, who is remarkable for his munificence, one of the original ſubſcribers for bringing over the Doctor, and is himſelf much afflicted with the gout; ſent immediately to him and deſired him to attend Mr. B——, and give him all the aſſiſtance in his power, and that he would pay him, adding, I am ſtill in Mr. B——'s debt for the pleaſure I received from his performance twenty years ago.

Lord H—ſb—h is now in every company at the weſt end of the town, univerſally called *American Culprit*. It is thought he will, for this purpoſe, be as generally marked by this appellation (which is of his own gift and grant) as Lord H— is by that of the *Public Defaulter*, or as Mr. G— is by that of the *Gentle Shepherd*.

Capt. Gambier goes out in the Saliſbury, on the Halifax ſtation.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, May 19.

"Monday the maſters and ſurgeons from the guardſhips were ordered to ſurvey ſome proviſions brought home in the Glory, which were found to be human fleſh, and had been eaten of by ſome of the ſhip's company: Having taken in proviſions up the ſtreights, and other places, they are not certain at which place they took it in."

(1) vid Repeal act pa. 411 Vol. 1.
(2) vid Stamp act pa. 53. Vol. 1.
(3) vid declaratory Act pa 792 Vol. 1.
(4) vid arrival of Fleet & Army pa. 263 Vol. 2.
(5) Turn to Index Vol. 2. To Find Agreem.t
(6) pa. 152.
(7) pa. 158.
(8) pa. 173.
(9) See page 21, Vol. 2. & the Margin: Gov.rs Judges, &c. only to be paid from duty on Tea. vide page 380. Vol. 4

(a) Grosvenor one of the Kings Brothers for Criminal Commerce w.th his Lady. vid pa. 234

Vide Page 735 Vol. 1. v Page 199 Vol. 2. q Page 245 Vol. 2 o Page 737 Vol. 2 & Page 596 Vol. 2
s Page 119 — Query who was the Occas.n of the Delay? answer Hutchinson & the Judges (b) Hillsborough.

Meſſrs FLEETS,

IN your Paper of laſt Monday a writer who ſigns PROBUS, has been at ſome pains to *pervert* the deſign of a fair repreſentation of Governor Bernard's conduct in a certain affair, as ſet forth in your Paper of the 11th of June laſt; but unluckily for the Writer, and for his *diſtreſs'd* friend, he has entirely confirmed what I then advanced upon the ſubject, viz. That Governor Bernard had *made free* with the King's money to oblige his *particular friends*.—At the ſame time I had it alſo in my view to ſhow in a flagrant inſtance, that Bernard himſelf was notoriouſly guilty of the charge he unjuſtly lays againſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz. that their articles of complaint againſt him were drawn up, paſs'd the Houſe, and tranſmitted in ſo *private* a manner, that he had ſcarce any knowledge of them, tho' at that time in Boſton.—PROBUS acknowledges that Governor Bernard ſigned an order on the Admiralty Court in favor of Mr. Trowbridge for the 50 guineas mentioned, and alſo for 20 guineas more, and that the ſaid order was dated the 19th October 1761. But becauſe *part* of the 50 guineas was refunded in May 1762, there was no *favor* or friendſhip *intended* in the caſe, nor any *aſſumed* power to draw out the King's money for unneceſſary purpoſes.

I would firſt aſk PROBUS what cauſed any part of 70 guineas to be refunded; was it voluntary? there ſeems to be great reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was not; for, upon enquiry, the caſe I have heard ſtands thus. Near half a year after the Surveyor-General arrived from England he diſcover'd (upon examining ſome of the Admiralty accounts of ſeizures) that ſuch an order for 50 guineas had been drawn in favor of, and the money paid to Mr. Trowbridge; upon which *diſcovery*, the Surveyor General was very much diſſatisfied with Gov. Bernard for *aſſuming* a power to draw out the King's money from the Admiralty court, & made ſtrict enquiry into the matter, when he was given to underſtand that part of the money drawn out, was expended, & the remainder ſtill lay in Mr. Trowbridge's hands; upon which the Surveyor General gave a peremptory order for the payment of that *remainder* (whatever it might be) into the hands of the Collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms: And now to the *point*. Would this money or any part of it have ever been refunded, if the Surveyor General (who was not informed by Gov. Bernard, or any one elſe that ſuch a ſum lay *quietly* in Mr. Trowbridge's hands) had not accidentally diſcovered that an order had been given, and that ſuch a ſum had been received by Mr. Trowbridge, and thereupon finding there was public money *miſplaced*, iſſued his order for its being paid into the hands of a proper Revenue Officer—there is reaſon to think that it would not. If it was *intended* to be refunded; why was it delayed ſo long—why was not the Surveyor General upon his *firſt arrival* made acquainted with the ſtate of this affair either by Governor Bernard, or by the perſon in whoſe hands the money *ſilently* lay—why was the matter ſo much of a *ſecret* as that he *accidentally* came to the knowledge of it,—why was ſo large a ſum as either 50 or 70 Guineas drawn out,—it could not be for the actual management of the appeal, for Mr. Auchmuty, an advocate, of Governor Bernard's appointing in the Court of Admiralty, and (as Probus ſays) *by the Governor employed* to take care of this buſineſs, had charged to the Crown no leſs a ſum than £. 67. 17*s*. 10*d*. ſterl. expreſsly for managing that caſe and preparing the Papers for the Appeal to England—which charge was ſo *exorbitant* that (I have heard) the Surveyor General cauſed no more than £. 30. 3*s*. 11*d*. of it to be paid, which is not half the Bill—and laſt of all (which ſeems to have been principally intended in the repreſentation of the 11th of June.)

Why was the tenor of Governor Bernard's order ſuch that the whole of the 50 and 20 Guineas to Mr. Trowbridge and the 10 Guineas to Mr. Story muſt come out of the King's ſhare *only*, when the Governor's part, and his friend the proſecutor's part, (to be agreeable to Act of Parliament) ought to have been equally burthened.——Theſe charges (if neceſſary) ſhould have been borne ſhare and ſhare alike, as they had been equal ſharers in the profits of the Seizure—Was not this *making free* with the King's Money to *eaſe*, which in my opinion, is to oblige his *particular friends*.

Ten Guineas was given to Mr. Story (as expreſs'd in Governor Bernard's order) for drawing depoſitions, and doing the writing buſineſs againſt Mr. Barrons, which were *ſecretly* handed home to the ruin of an innocent perſon, which writing I am told many others would have done for leſs than half the money,—was not this *making free* with the King's Money to oblige a *particular friend*, and ſome ſay a partner.

The ſame with regard to Mr. Auchmuty who was *employed by Governor Bernard*, and had an opportunity of making out a Bill of £. 67. 17*s*. 10*d*. ſterling for a buſineſs which perhaps any other Attorney would have tranſacted for leſs than a fifth part of the Money, was not this obliging a *particular friend*.——And in general it was obſervable that Verres's method was to reward and ſatisfy (but at the expence of the Crown) thoſe tools that had faithfully done his dirty work—After all I would not be underſtood to intimate that all the ſaid 50 & 20 Guineas was finally to have reſted in Mr. Trowbridge's pocket, or any more of it than what he would call an *handſome* fee, I think better of him, but at the ſame time, I believe no part of it would have ever found its way, by Bernard's orders, into the King's cheſt, if the Surveyor General had not *accidentally* diſcovered the matter and exerciſed his authority in it.

The little *Lincolnſhire Attorney* had a deal of contrivance in *ſuch affairs* that are yet to appear before the public and to his irrecoverable loſs of character—his *dexterity* with a certain Court in turning more than £. 5000 ſterling of the King's duties into about half that ſum as *forfeitures* (which was ſhared between himſelf, *ſome friends* and the Officers of that certain Court) is not yet forgot, of which the Attorney General that then was, may perhaps have ſome *faint* remembrance,—and is an affair! that will afford no ſmall entertainment to the public whenever it ſhall appear before them.

The impartial Reader will now determine whether PROBUS has in any degree *cleanſed* thoſe that were concern'd in *making free* with the King's Guineas, and that to oblige *particular friends*—they will no doubt ſay that they *intended* to return the Money. And ſo ſaid Cockle of a £. 500 bribe that he took, near a year after which, when his corruption was detected, amply proved upon oath, and he called to an account by his Superiors, both he & Bernard cry'd out the £. 500 was not a bribe, but a depoſit (a depoſit for ſomething or other they could not tell what) and that it was *intended* to be return'd, a poor come off indeed! much beneath the dignity of a Governor or a Baronet.

And with regard to the *ſerious* concluſion of Mr. PROBUS's ingenuous performance, I would only obſerve, that nothing has a greater tendency to promote the public peace (and I will add, honeſty to our King, to our country, and to our neighbours) than a detection of Knaves and Hypocrites, but it is alſo to be obſerved that whenever a Plunderer of the public is detected, he inſtantly cries out, "The public peace is diſturbed."——And as to the venerable old Book, THE BOOK that he mentions to you Meſſ. Printers, I could heartily wiſh that from this day forth, it was to be ſeriouſly read and earneſtly attended to, by all Hypocrites and Robbers of the public Money.

DETECTOR.

Boſton, 27th Auguſt, 1770.

1761. Bill in the Caſe of Erving & Cradock.

July. To preparing the depoſitions, attendance & arguing the caſe at the Inferior Court, advice, &c.	£. 9	5 0
To preparing a ſtate of the caſe after trial, at the Inferior Court, together with a Memorial to the Commiſſioners, and a Petition to the Lords of the Treaſury, examining the ſame & attendance	17	10 0
Aug. To attending the trial at the Superior Court, preparing depoſitions, & copies from Admiralty Court, ſtating the caſe at large after the trial, then reducing it to a brief ſtate, preparing & examining three ſetts of them, examining the copies & papers, getting the ſame all compleated, preparing and examining duplicates of the caſe, drawing powers & attendance from time to time.	30	15 0
To drawing two releaſes to diſcharge recognizances & attending ſettlement of the judgment,	1	10 0
To fees & diſburſements paid at the ſeveral offices, viz. the Secretary's, Clerks of the Courts and Admiralty, - - - -	8	17 10
Sterling	£. 67	17 10

Meſſrs FLEETS.

THE profound tranquility we have for years paſt enjoyed in this Colony, reſpecting religious feuds and animoſities, muſt turn our eye with regret upon the paſt period. Camps ſeem now forming, artillery caſting, and ammunition preparing, to ſpread deſolation over the face of all the good breeding, civility, and common decency, as well as good humour and common underſtanding current among us. As no one knows to what extent ſuch a holy war may ſpread, and every one remembers how obnoxious Human reaſon has been to the mercileſs attacks of every order of Cruſaders, ancient and modern, the ſober part of mankind will at leaſt pardon your inſerting theſe few lines on the nature, uſe and excellence of Human Reaſon, which, however light ſome enthuſiaſts may affect to make of it, the great Doctor Young treats among the capital articles of God's mighty works.

'Who did the Soul with it's rich pow'rs inveſt?
'And light up REASON in the human breaſt?'

Paraphraſe on Job.

Attraction, repulſion, ſpecific gravity, elaſticity, centripetal and fugal forces, govern inanimate bodies; inſtinct the brute: But the *Animal his ſanctius—mentiſque capacius altæ** muſt govern himſelf, and his numerous ſubjects, alone by Reaſon. If Reaſon therefore be the ſole card by which this grand pilot of the lower world is to ſhape his courſe thro' life, the man can be no friend to the voyagers, who would divert the pilot from obtaining a thorough acquaintance with the points and degrees of his card, and the reſpective courſes each will carry him, if attended to. But to come yet nearer to the matter in hand, Man is an Animal related to his God, as a dependent, obliged, accountable creature; to his reſpective governors, as dependent and accountable, in the ſeveral degrees of their reſpective right to command him; to his equals, as a ready aſſiſtant on all occaſions, for equal conſideration; to his inferior dependents, as a kind parent, ſolicitous of a knowledge of all their wants, and careful to furniſh the needed ſupplies. This is a conciſe view of the general relations of men; and reaſon is the power by which we can perceive and ſettle in our minds the ideas of theſe relations, and the reſpective duties involved in each of them. Reaſon can go further; it can call up the family or ſtate to our view, who having ſettled the ſeveral duties of each member by a certain ſcale, no one of them has demanded more, or yielded leſs, than was agreed on, and conſequently paſſed their days in the faireſt tranquility and happineſs; and being uſed to draw inferences from like circumſtances of things, it will conclude, if we fall upon the uſe of the ſame means, we ſhall attain the ſame condition as theſe our happy neighbors enjoy. Where the exact degrees of the right of command and obedience are unknown, vague, and undetermined, anarchy and confuſion, and finally a miſerable ſlavery muſt prevail; where the uſurped *power* of ſome muſt ſwallow up all diſtinction of the *rights* of others; it being a maxim with tyrants, that ſlaves have no right even to *enquire* into the reaſon of the actions of their lords. He has power, and that is enough—'*You will be ruined if you do not ſubmit.*' The great LORD *of all, whoſe tender mercies are over all his* OTHER *works*, acts in a quite different manner, impreſſing the minds of his intelligent creatures with a ſenſe of the propriety of rendering to every one their due, and enjoying the remainder with thankfulneſs. I will not ſay this impreſſion is ſo inſtant as to preclude the uſe of our reaſon to perceive and ſettle it; I only mean that the ideas are ſo ſimple they are conceived almoſt by intuition, without the labor of induction. And herein is manifeſted the great goodneſs of God to man, who has rendered cardinal truths as plain as they are important; yet all of them ſuitable for the exerciſe of our reaſon; our principal buſineſs in life, our ſole errand into the world, being doubtleſs to contemplate and adore the perfections of our alwiſe and bountiful Creator. Of this, in an extenſive manner, Reaſon alone is capable; as intuition or ſimple perception is confined to few objects, which come immediately under the cognizance of our ſenſes, and however certain we are of the truths thus perceived, the ways of the *inviſible God* muſt be *ſought out* of thoſe who have pleaſure in them—the ſtreams of his never failing beneficence muſt lead us to the overflowing fountain. To *ſeek out* or deduce the knowledge of one truth by comparing it with another is reaſoning, and tho' ſome talk of the oppoſition between human reaſon and divine revelation, we can by no other means than a well-informed reaſon determine that there is a divine revelation or a God to make one; *for no man hath ſeen God at any time*: that *God is, and the rewarder of all thoſe that diligently ſeek him*, muſt therefore be underſtood by his works, and the writings, ſpeeches, &c. of his ſervants, who in ſeveral ages have applied their hearts unto wiſdom, *and teach us the right way of the Lord*. But as many have come in his name without his authority, it behoves us to *try the ſpirits*, before we conclude them from God, leſt a lying ſpirit bid us go up and prevail, *when lo we ſhall be ſcattered!* Wiſdom and goodneſs are the known attributes of God; whatever is pretended to come from him muſt conſiſt with theſe, otherwiſe it is impoſture.

EUSEBIUS.

* *The nobler creature with a mind poſſeſt,*
Of depth of thought to govern all the reſt.

LONDON.

May 31. We hear that Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, will be appointed Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard.

It is ſaid, that certain letters relative to the affairs of America, have given great and general diſguſt.

We hear that in the examination of the papers of American affairs, it appeared that there had been a ſecret correſpondence held between a great officer of the Crown here, and the chief magiſtrate of the principal province on that continent.

One gentleman wondering that a certain American government had, according to the accounts in the papers, been offered to many but accepted by none, was anſwered by another, "You will not find a B—r—d every where."

From the various accounts, the ſtate of affairs in Ireland move towards a very critical ſituation.

// Vide Page 214. — Verres Gov.r Barnard & Ditto v Mr Trowbridge // Vid. pa. 141. on the vid. pa. 56. & vid pa. 61 q. Vol. 2. & vid. page 141.

NEW-YORK, *August* 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, *June* 8.

"I have just been in company with a Virginia merchant, who assures me he is going to send a ship there fully loaded with dry goods, & that others were shipping largely to that province. The amazing quantity of goods that are daily shipping to Boston, Rhode Island, Halifax & Canada, would really astonish you: It is impossible the two last places can consume the goods now shipping, & that have lately gone there. Surely all these circumstances will be weighed by the judicious merchants of your province, and those of Pennsylvania, who I am sorry to say have been duped by all the other provinces."——

Another Letter of the 12th of June says, "That I was this day a spectator of a letter wrote from Philadelphia, ordering upwards of £.3000 sterling value, in goods, without any restricting clauses."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 23. 1770.

Extract of a Letter from London, *June* 11.

"I agree with you, that our Parliament was wrong, in the first place for passing that grievous Revenue-act, and also, when they found it grievous not to repeal it totally; and the people on your side I think were wrong in prohibiting the importation of articles, on which there was no duty; those they could have supported; but as many here justly observe, it is impossible for you to do without a great many articles from hence, which the Ministry well knew, therefore were determined not to repeal the Act. If you had confined it to the articles, the duty was laid on only, I am inclinable to believe, it would have been repealed, as the Ministry well know you could have done without them; and I am of opinion, that if you refrain ordering Tea, that the duty will be taken off that article."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"As the sentiments of Lord Hillsborough in vindication of himself when American affairs, at the close of the Parliament, came under consideration, may be supposed to be those of the Ministry, I shall give you the following as the substance of it:—— He began by declaring that he thought the Americans entitled to every privilege of Englishmen, tho' bound in every respect by the acts of the British legislature, and that he thoroughly agreed with the declaratory law in that respect—that he was not present when the Stamp act was repealed, but had he, he should have spoke, voted & protested against the repeal of it—he then entered into the conduct of the Americans, since the imposition of the duties on Paper, Tea & Glass, which he said was highly approv'd by the merchants there, and, but for a few factious men, would never have been opposed—that it had been the object of every minister, since the reign of Charles II. to endeavor to *establish a Civil List in America, independent of the Assemblies*; that *it was his great object*; that tho' the duty act was an anti-commercial one, & therefore proper to be repealed, yet he should keep in view the *independence of the Crown interest*, as the only one on which this country could depend—He then expatiated on the encroaching temper of the Americans, & read a resolution of the Town-Meeting of Boston, that they were bound by no laws, but where represented; he said they had risen from one demand to another; first, the duties on Paper, &c. should be repealed; then, that all the acts raising a revenue should be repealed, and would never stop, till they could get rid of the act of Navigation, and then entirely rid themselves of all subjection to Great Britain—that these delusive hopes were created by letters wrote from this side the water, the writers of which were traitors, & deserved to be impeached; *that the ministry at no time intended to repeal the whole duty act.*—That all the combinations not to import Goods were idle, and hoped the manufacturers had more sense & virtue, than, for the sake of shipping 20 000l. worth of goods, to give up for ever the *authority* & *controul* of this country—*That patriotism would rise to a certain heighth, and continue a certain time, but interest would, in the end, overturn it*—that it already did so—Rhode Island was running away with the trade of New-England, and the merchants in other places undermining one another, so that these combinations would soon dissolve of themselves.—That as to the late transaction at Boston, he was not prepared to give any opinion, till farther advice came, but pitied the situation of a soldier, if he must stand till he was beat to the ground, without making any resistance—That as to civil magistracy, there was none; tho' it had been his intention, previous to sending the troops, to bring in a bill to remedy that defective part of the constitution, which made the Council of Boston creatures of the Assembly, the Justices creatures of the Council, &c.—That upon the whole, a *republican* spirit prevailed thro' the Colonies, which every administration must discourage.—From this, which is almost a transcript of his speech, you may judge what is to be expected from Administration. In short, my dear Sir, we have nothing to depend upon, but the virtue & resolution of the collective body of the people of America to stand firm to their non-importation agreement: the Merchants are amused with expectations of our inability to adhere to it, and pressed to wait the event."

Extract of a Letter dated London, 5th June, 1770.

"The people of England now curse Governor Bernard, as bitterly as those of America.—— Bernard was drove out of the Smyrna Coffee House not many days since, by General Oglethorpe, who told him he was a dirty factious scoundrel, who smelt cursed strong of the hangman; that he had better leave the room, as unworthy to mix with Gentlemen of character, but that he would give him the satisfaction of following him to the door, had he any thing to reply.——The Governor left the house like a guilty coward."

Extract of a Letter from London.

"I am informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and warm friend to America, that in conversation with Mr. Bourke, he express'd himself as follows,—The colonies treated this country with base ingratitude, upon the repeal of the stamp act, they deserve the severest chastisement for the indignity thrown on the Merchants of London—— and the Merchants of New York, and Boston had presented an impudent libel upon government, in their petitions to parliament in 1766, had discovered an utter ignorance as to the trade of America, and deserved no support from their best friends here. That he was amazed to hear any man ask for more liberty in America than the subject enjoy'd here, for that the people of this country were free enough; that he would give full credit to Mr. Harrison, Collector of Boston, in any thing concerning the colonies, in preference to any man living; that tho' some few men might have a private interest in vindicating the conduct of America, he knew the people of that country were dispos'd to throw off every controul and resist every act of parliament, whether for the purpose of raising a revenue or the regulation of trade."

The Committee of Inspection in Norwich have the pleasure to inform the publick that the persons who lately imported Goods, have submitted them to the direction of the Committee.

BOSTON, *September* 3.

AT a General Council held on Thursday last at the Council-Chamber in Boston, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to Nominate the following Gentlemen to the respective Offices hereafter mentioned, viz.

James Gowen, Esq; to be a Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of York.

Tristam Jordan, Esq; to be one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York.

Job Lyman, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the same County.

Simon Tufts, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

John Thomas Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Plymouth.

Mr. *George Blackman*, to be a Coroner for Suffolk.

Mr. *Moses Wheaton*, a Coroner for Lincoln.

To all which Nominations his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

Tuesday last died here Mrs. *Rebeckah Gibbons*, in the 81st Year of her Age; Widow to the late Dr. *John Gibbons*.

Last Thursday Morning died here Mrs. *Elizabeth Winniet*, Consort of Mr. *John Winniet*.

We hear that Wednesday the 19th of September is the Day agreed on by the Church & Congregation at Malden, whereof the late Rev. Mr. *Emerson* was Pastor, for the Ordination of Mr. *Peter Thacher*.

On the 20th ult. some young Men on Horseback, five in Number, as we hear, travelling from Princetown to Lancaster, were struck down with their Horses by a Flash of Lightning; but recovered again: One Horse was struck blind and deaf.

We hear the following Ships are coming out from England, with Commodore Gambier, for North-America,---the Salisbury, the Gibraltar, the Kennington, the Zephyr, and the Spy.

The Ship Phœbe, which sailed from Bristol last March, sprung a Leak, and put into Ireland, where she re-fitted, and is arrived at Piscataqua, to which Place she belonged.

A Gentleman at Newport writes, That a Vessel from Carolina, bound to Swansey, passed that Place last Friday, and inform'd that off Sandy Hook they spoke with the Tweed Frigate bound to New York, having on board the new Governor of that Province.

On the 1st inst. his Excellency General Charlton, Governor of the Province of Quebec, embarked from thence for London on board the ship Quebec.

Last Wednesday a Woman, very fresh coloured, having on a Calico Gown, flowered with red and white, went to the House of Mr. John Vaughan at Brookline, & having by her piteous story prevailed with him to let her lodge there that Night, she in return for the kindness decamped early in the Morning and carried off with her a remarkable flesh colour Lutestring Gown, stript with yellow and red; also a white Holland Gown with ruffle Cuffs; some Caps, a Lawn and a Check Apron, a Cambrick half Handkerchief, with a Border all round, a Gauze ditto, a Silver Thimble mark'd S. P. a pair of Gold Earings, and several other Things belonging to Mrs. Vaughan and Daughter, who would be much obliged to any Person that will give them Intelligence thereof.

Messrs Printers, Boston, *Aug.* 30. 1770.

Please to insert the following, and you will oblige at least one of your Friends & constant Readers. B. L.

THAT a Letter of Thanks is preparing for the Associated Pastors of the Churches in this Town, for their Steady, Uniform, and shining Conduct, respecting Religious Matters, in the present Time of Trial, both of TRUTH and HONESTY. Shewing the natural Tendency hereof to discourage the Growth of Deism and to promote pure and undefiled Religion in their respective Churches.—

—NAILS.—

To be sold by *Harbottle Dorr*,

At his Shop in Union-Street, almost opposite the Sign of the *Cornfield*, viz.

2d. 3d. 4d.—Drawing & Deck Nails—Also the following Articles *manufactured* in this *Town*, viz. 10d.* and 20d. Nails, *warranted tough*, choice hammered Pewter Dishes & Plates, Cod and Mackrel Lines, best Copper Tea Kettles, all sizes of Porringers, Quart Pots, Basons, &c.—Likewise the following Articles which have been imported above THREE YEARS, viz.—3d. 4d. 5d. & 6d. Brads, Jobents, HL & H Hinges all sizes, Stock Locks all sizes, all sorts Pad & Door Locks, Thumb & Brass Knob'd Latches, London Pewter Dishes and Plates, Brass Kettles, Frying Pans, best English Steel by the Half Faggot or Bart, *Heart & Club* German Steel, choice *English* Glew, Sand Glasses, Bunting all colors, good Combs, Whipping and Sewing Twine, French and English Flints, &c. &c.——Also,—— A good Assortment of Ship-Chandlery by Wholesale.

N. B. Wanted, a Quantity of old Pewter for which the CASH will be given.

* It is presumed *preference* will be given to NAILS *manufactured here*, (not only on patriotic Principles, and to discourage the PRESENT Importers,—but) as they really are better in Quality than most English Nails, being far tougher.

All Persons who have Demands on, or are indebted to, the Estate of *Nathaniel Rogers*, Esq; late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to apply to THOMAS HUTCHINSON jun'r. Administrator.

On TUESDAY 15th Day of September At TEN o'Clock in the Morning. Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At the PROVINCE-HOUSE, All the genteel House Furniture of Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Bart. Among which are,

All kinds of Mahogony Tables, Chairs, Sconce and Pier Glasses, most excellent Feather Beds, a variety of Mahogony and other four Post Bedsteads, with several Suits of Bed Curtains with Window Curtains to suit; a very excellent eight Day Clock, Chimney Glasses; a great variety of rich China, Glass and Stone Ware; all Kinds of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.—Also a Library of Books, 100 Orange and Lemmon Trees, and a few Fig and Cork Trees.

☞ The Furniture may be viewed on Saturday the 8th, and Monday the 10th of September, where a Catalogue of the whole may be seen.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

*** *The Sale to be continued from Day to Day till the whole is Sold*——

All those who are indebted to Caleb Blanchard,

Or have Accounts open with him, are desired to settle and pay their respective Ballances immediately.—This Notice he gives to every one without Exception—If they neglect to comply with the above Request, they must not blame him, should any disagreeable Consequences follow.

N. B. To be Sold by said BLANCHARD, one Half of a very burthensome good Sloop, about 85 Tons, well found.—

[*Advertisements* omitted *shall be in our next.*]

Custom-House, Boston, *Sept.* 1. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Brown from New-London; Wendell from New-Providence; Davis from Newfoundland; Clark and Snow from Nova-Scotia; Chapman from Philadelphia; Willis from Canso; Dyer from Lisbon and Plymouth; Morton from Barbadoes; Doliver from St. Lucia & Eustatia; Grush from St. Lucia; Haynes from St. Croix; Waters from Cape Nichola; Bacon from Teneriffe & Bonavista.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Turner & Adams to Newfoundland; Doane to Rhode-Island & Connecticut; Le Mesurier, Hammet and Taylor to West-Indies; Zeagus to Esequibo; Laha to Halifax; Hayman to New-London; White to London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Fletcher & Freeman for Nova-Scotia; Burge for Maryland; Cook for Halifax; Bradford for Cape-Fear; Brown & Harris for New-London; Stubbs for Chester; Hunter for Whitby.

1 Revenue acts vid. Molass Act. pa 9. Vol 2. — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

vid pa 238.

1 Vide Page 222 for the references 2 Tea Act Vid pa. 735. Vol. 1 — vid partial repeal, pa. 105. 139. 3 To find the agreem. Turn to Index Vol. 2. (1) vid repeal Act pa. 411. Vol. 1. (2) vid Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1

The WHISPERER, No. III.

Liberty with danger is preferable to servitude with Security.

THE P——s D——r of W—s, not satisfied with keeping her son in leading strings, and directing every measure of government jointly with L—d B—e and the D—e of B—h, she was so lost to all sense of honor and shame, and so abandoned in principle as to sacrifice the peace, prosperity, and security of the English nation in *one thousand seven hundred and sixty two*; for the sum of *five hundred thousand pounds*, which she received from the court of France; can the people of this country be safe under such baneful influence; are Englishmen to remain quiet after being thus betrayed and sold by the k—'s m——r. Are we to be deceived, abandoned and enslaved, by a German w—— and a prostituted Earl of the house of Stuart. Let it never be told in the streets of London. Did our forefathers scornfully disdain, and nobly refuse to wear the chains forged for them by *Charles* the first, and *James* the second. And are we so degenerate, so dastardly as tamely to submit, to the yoke of slavery under a P—ce of the house of B——n? Britons, rouse, rouse, from that state of lethargy you have too long been in, boldly assert your rights as freemen, and nobly defend your property. Is the name of *George* more terrible than *Charles* or *James*, are your liberties less valuable *now*, than in the days of those tyrants, is the tyranny of *George* the third easier to be borne, than that designed for our predecessors, by those princes. Is not arbitrary power, and despotic sway, the same *now*, as it was in 1649, or 1688. Be assured, the day is not far distant, when you will be involved in all the horrors of a civil war, unless timely prevented by a noble opposition to the dreadful measures now forming at Carlton house and St. James's, through the obstinacy and perv—sness of the k— and the treachery of his mother and L—d B—e.

May every Highlander, such a Dowager find
That *ill* to the *ith* be ever joined.

The K— ought to remember that his family came to the crown of these kingdoms by one revolution, and that it is possible they may loose it by another. For such measures as have been pursued by him and his ministers and such a prostitution of public honor and employments in a prince seldom go unrevenged or unpunished. In order to make nobility compleatly infamous, we are now told Sir Fletcher Norton, is to be Lord Chancellor, to have a peerage, and three thousand pounds a year pension in case he should be obliged to resign. Is he to be thus rewarded for prostituting his abilities as a lawyer and senator, is he to be thus rewarded for betraying the liberties of the people, destroying the rights of Englishmen, and joining with that majority in the present, venal, abandoned and prostituted House of Commons, who have dissolved the constitution.

Is the fountain of honor to be thus polluted by making *thee* noble, thou venal wretch.

When in the tomb, thy pampered flesh shall rot,
And e'en by friends thy memory be forgot,
Still shalt thou live, recorded for thy crimes,
Live in her page, and stink to after times.

CHURCHILL.

The people of this country have now a blessed prospect before them; North *is to be* Lord Chancellor, Man—ld *is* chief Justice, one judge is already turned out, to make way for another, rather more ductile and pliant. We have much reason to suspect; that his M—y intends to copy after *James* the second; who can tell but we may soon have a high commission court formed again in England, and a new court of Star Chamber established; Blackstone must do as he is ordered, Yates, must follow the directions given by pale M—d, Man—d, is ever ready to join in the dirty business of a court; the K— is determined his will shall pass for law—and his mother will be glad to get five hundred thousand pounds, by fines and imprisonment, it makes little or no difference to *her* how it is got so as *she* gets it.

Lord North at the head of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; bloody Weymouth Secretary of State; the Duke of G— a behind the curtain, the K— chief puppet. A corrupt majority in the H— of C—s, devoted to the will and pleasure of the K—, and his ministers — a majority of Scotch P—rs and venal L—ds in the other house, the royal assent ready to be given to— ! O blessed times! happy England.

The people of *England* have delegated all the executive power in the King, the legislature, in the King, Lords, and Commons, the sovereign judicature in the Lords, the remainder, is reserved in themselves, and not committed even to their representatives: all powers delegated are to one great end and purpose, that is the public good. Nor as all the three branches to whom this power is delegated, have inverted the design & end of their institution the right they have to it ceases, and are become tyrants and usurpers. The House of Commons have destroyed the rights of the Freeholders of England, the house of Lords have concurred with them in this invasion, and the K— by a tacit approving *this* proceeding, which he ought to oppose. The original right of the people being overthrown, and the power of the representative, which is subsequent and subordinate dies of itself, the constitution is dissolved of course.

And power retreats to it's original

It would be nonsense to suppose that which has all the greater powers should not have the less.

Can the people's good be the chief end and aim of government, and the people's power be the last resort when government is overwhelmed by the treachery and errors of government? and have the people no right, not so much as to be sensible of the ruin of their liberties and property, till it is absolutely compleated! 'Twould be ridiculous.

The first invasion made upon our rights, either by the tacit or actual assent of the three estates, is an actual dissolution of the constitution, and the people have a right to dispossess the incumbent.

It is not the design of the Whisperer, to lessen the authority of Parliament: but all power must centre somewhere, if it be in the three branches of the constitution 'tis there inherently and originally, or it is there by deputation, there must be a power deputing, and that must be *prior*, and consequently superior to the deputed.

Therefore reason and justice allows; that when delegated powers fail or expire, when governors destroy the people they should protect, and when Parliaments become so corrupted as to betray the people they represent, the people themselves who are the *original* of all delegated power, have an undoubted right to defend their lives, liberties and properties, against all manner of invasion or treachery, either foreign or domestic.

The House of Commons are the abridgment, they are the Freeholders of England in miniature; to them all needful powers and privileges are committed, to make them capable of acting, for the people they represent; and extremities excepted, *they* are our last resort: but if they employ those privileges and powers against the people, the end is inverted, and the power ceases of course.

The members of the present House of Commons having betrayed the trust reposed in them, and violated the most sacred rights of the people. It now remains with the Freeholders of this kingdom, (as they have petitions & the King in vain) to send up remonstrances to the throne, and if this peaceable method should fail; the people of this country have then an undoubted right to associate for their mutual defence against these invasions of their liberties.

The people of England have a just right as well as a just power to oppose their Prince, or any Favourite of his, who endeavors to oppress and enslave them; and such an opposition never can be construed into a spirit of rebellion, or anti-monarchical principles. It would be very difficult to find an instance, where the people of England ever took up arms against their Prince, but when forced to it through a necessary care of their liberties and the constitution.

It is to all intents and purposes, as much treason and rebellion against the known laws and constitution of this kingdom in a Prince, to pervert and abuse them or to break through them, as it can be in the people to rise up against him whilst he does his duty and keeps within their bounds. The constitution of this country, is a government of laws not of persons, *allegiance*, and *protection* are therefore inseparable; and if the one fails the other must fall of course. A Prince then who regards not the injuries and complaints of his people, nor gives himself any concern about the mal-practices of his ministers, is no less a tyrant, than one who rules by his own will.

We seem to be at the eve of some great event; whether it be such, as through a total corruption of manners and political principles shall bury the crown and liberties of England in entire ruin, or by exertions of public spirit, long smothered, vindicate both, and settle them upon more firm and lasting foundations, is the important doubt and alternative, which of these it will be, cannot with certainty, be determined; but while it continues a doubt; it becomes every honest man, who wishes well to the community, to awaken, call out, encourage and dispose what virtue is left in the nation, if there should be sufficient found to save it; at least sufficient found to dignify our fall, and preserve the memory of England from sinking in future ages in the annals that shall be delivered of us.

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Inman,

The best Newcastle Coals,
Hemp, English Duck of all Numbers,
Durham Flour of Mustard in Quart & Pint Bottles,
Mens and Womens Kid Gloves,
An Assortment of English Goods cheap for Cash,
Copper for Stills, &c. &c.

Wanted to Hire,

One Hundred Pounds, for a Year or more, for which good Security, well recommended, will be procured.—Any Person that has said Sum to Let, are desired to acquaint the Printers hereof, and they shall be waited upon as speedily as may be.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Dwelling-House in Middle-Street, with a good Well of Water and a Cistern, a good Garden and Out-Houses, late in the Occupation of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, deceased:—Also a smaller House near it.

Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare*.

Best *Merry Andrew* Playing Cards, by the Gross, Dozen or single Pack, to be sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

To be Sold by Thomas Bromfield,
In Kingstreet, BOSTON.

Homilies of the Church of England.
Dr. Edwards's Body of Divinity.
Essay on the proper Lessons. By William Wogan, Esq; late of Ealing in Essex. Recommended by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones, 4 Vols.
The late Rev. Mr. Samuel Walker's Christian & Tracts.
An Address to Persons of Fashion. Containing some Particulars relating to Balls, and a few occasional Hints concerning Play-Houses and Card-Tables: To which is introduced the Character of Lucinda, a Lady of the best Fashion, and of most extraordinary Piety.
A serious Address of the Clergy. By a Minister of the Church of England.
A Discourse to LITTLE CHILDREN, Recommended by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones.
The Principles of Christianity, as taught in Scripture: In seven Discourses—on our lost State in Adam—our Recovery by Jesus Christ—the Necessity of Regeneration and Sanctification by the Holy Ghost. To which is prefixed, a Letter to a Clergyman. By Thomas Bowman, M. A. Vicar of Markham, Norfolk.
Encouragement for Sinners or Righteousness attainable without Works; being the Substance of a Sermon preached at Christ Church, Spital Fields. By the Rev. Mr. Elliot, A. B. Chaplain of St. George's Hospital.

Choice Vinegar for Pickles,
To be sold at
Blanchard's Wine Cellar,
On Dock Square.
Also, Red Port WINE of the Vintage of 1764.
London PORTER at 8*s* Sterl. or £ 4 O. T. per Doz.

TO BE SOLD,

A large double Dwelling-House and Land, now in Possession of Deacon *Jones* and Judge *Cradock*, situate in Newbury-Street, very convenient for two Families, and a Coach House to each, as well as convenient Gardens for them: One Third of the Purchase Money to be paid within a Twelve-Month, and the Residue to remain as long as the Purchaser pleases, upon giving good Security for the Payment of it, with Interest.—For further Information enquire of JOSEPH CARNES, opposite the Rev. Dr. *Chauncy's* Meeting-House in *Boston*. *August* 18, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real and Personal Estate of *Isaac Gridley*, Esq; deceased, consisting of divers Tracts of Land, with a large Brick Dwelling House, Brick Kitchen, Wood House, Barn, Coach House, Warehouse, &c. A large Wooden Dwelling House occupied by Two Tenants and a Ropewalk and Building, Store House, &c. situated near Fort Hill, together with the Implements for manufacturing Cordage, 7 Negro Men Slaves, Household Furniture, Beds, Looking Glasses of various kinds, Mahogany Tables,—&c.—&c. Enquire of his Executors.
Boston, August 20, 1770.

JUST IMPORTED,

Excellent Red Port WINES, of the Vintage of 1767, to be sold by CHARLES HAMOCK, at his Wine Cellar in Royal Exchange Lane.

Whereas *Sarah*, the Wife of me the Subscriber, hath behaved in a vile Manner, keeping Company with wicked Men: These are to forbid all People trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts she may contract from the Date hereof. his
Roxbury, Aug. 25. 1770. *John* + *Barry*.
Mark.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Zaccheus Collins*, late of *Lynn*, deceased, and all who are indebted to said Estate, are desired immediately to settle the same, either with *Ezra Collins*, of *Boston*, *Enoch Collins*, of *Salem*, or *Samuel Collins*, of *Lynn*, Executors.

Wanted to Hire,

A Farm of 250 or 300 Acres, more or less, good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with Dwelling House, Barns, &c. adjoining any public Road within 20 or 30 Miles of *Boston*. —Any Person whom this may suit, will immediately apply to the Printers and know further.

☞ The Stock will like wise be hired if acceptable.

TO BE SOLD,

A new Vessel, now on the Stocks at *Ipswich*, 60 Feet Keel, 23½ Feet Beam, 10 Feet Hold, 4½ Feet between Decks, and can be finished in two Months, or less time, if required. Enquire of *Abraham Choate*, at *Ipswich*. *Aug.* 9. 1770.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Princesses Dowager of Wales & Bedford ✓ Kings Mother ? Whore. ? Bute * Brunswick ? Perverseness
& K— g † Lord Bute (1) Mansfield (2) mother (3) Weymouth (4) Grafton (5) House of Commons (6) Royal.

majesty
? In Excluding Wilkes from their House, & placing Col° Luttrell in his Room, vid pa. 535— 538— 550. Vol. 2. (7) To Find petitions & Remonstrances, turn to Index Vol. 2. & this.

‖ Also wrote in the same hand writing with the other Letters, and to detain it no longer for more signers was thought unnecessary, as that number had answered the end heretofore, and we were desirous of giving our Brethren, the earliest advice of what was done by the Inhabitants in general, and not by the Committee, as has been either ignorantly or impudently insinuated by the wise Men of ye East, whose prevaricating conduct respecting the non-importation * agreement I could fully expose, did not Charity and universal benevolence (alien to a republican mind) dictate the contrary.— combining these circumstances with two passages in the letter so grosly abused, in these words. "In pursuance of the printed advertisement inclosed You by our last express, we are ordered to acquaint You, &c. And also, we are ordered to give You the most early advice of this event." And comparing the whole with the proceedings of the Bostonians upon the one,—

‖ See Page 231— This begins where it is Pasted ——

△ Boston. ¶ vid votes of the Town of Boston with regard to New York Letter pa 184. ¶ viz. Breaking the Agreement vid page 173. * To Find Non Importation Agreement, Turn to Index Vol. 2.

My giving my voice to be a matter by which my Country may be affected: —— I paused! I laid my hand on my Heart, and examened my self whether I had any doubts concerning what I was about performing — I signed on the clearest conviction that in so doing I discharged my duty, and assisted in saving my Country. and let any Man in the hour of cool reflection seriously, dispassionately, and Impartially weigh my conduct by the reasons I have offered in its Justification. Let him Judge whether they are not Important: whether an honest Man might not have been Influenced by them: Whether they would not have influenced him, if he had fully considered them, and been in my situation. I feel, in reviewing my Conduct, that inward satisfaction which is always the reward of a well intended Action: which he who doubts of what he has done, or has no doubt of its vileness, can never experience — The blind Followers ———

Vide Page 232 — This begins where the pasting has begun — in Breaking the Agreement vid, pa. 174.

From Draper's Paper of September 6

From the New-York Gazettes, Auguſt 13, & 27.

Mr. GAINE,

A Publication having made its appearance in your laſt paper, containing a relation of the proceedings at a "*meeting of the trade at Faneuil-Hall in Boſton*," in conſequence of a letter to the committee of merchants in that town, ſigned by Meſſieurs Iſaac Low, Henry Remſen, jun'r. Thomas Walton, and John Harris Cruger, which proceeding, if truly related, imply, as I conceive, unmerited cenſures upon thoſe gentlemen in particular, and in general upon the committee and body of merchants in this town; permit me to ſtate that matter in its true light:—It is ſaid that at this meeting the above-mentioned letter was read, informing that a majority of the inhabitants of New-York, were for an importation of goods, and that many orders had been actually forwarded; but as this intelligence was not ſufficiently AUTHENTICATED, as the ſaid four perſons had not even DECLARED themſelves to be AUTHORIZED to give this information, either by the ſtanding Committee or any other Body, ſaid letter was regarded as deſigned to impoſe upon this and the other American colonies, &c. And then follows the ſentence which was paſſed and executed at this "*as full a meeting of the* trade at Faneuil-Hall as ever was known."—It was therefore voted unanimouſly, That the ſaid letter in juſt indignation, abhorrence and deteſtation, be forthwith torn into pieces and thrown to the winds as unworthy of the leaſt notice."

That the conſiſtency of the above remarks as well as the propriety of this ſentence may appear in their genuine colours, I beg leave to ſtate the following facts.—That the ſaid four gentlemen are, and have from its firſt inſtitution been members of the ſtanding Committee of Merchants of this City, and to exclude the ſuppoſition of this being unknown to the gentlemen in Boſton, their names have not only been printed in the public news-papers as ſuch, and particularly that of Mr. Low, as chairman of that Committee, but alſo ſeveral letters wrote as of the ſaid Committee, have been ſigned by ſome or all of thoſe gentlemen, and thoſe letters actually anſwered by the Committee in Boſton, and the authority of the letter-writers recognized, altho' no declaration was contained in them of their being "AUTHORIZED" to write thoſe letters, and without a farther "AUTHENTICATION" of the genuineneſs of them, than merely the ſignature of their names. Further it is alſo obſervable, that in writing to the ſeveral Committees, the Committe of this city have not been reſtricted to any particular mode, with reſpect to the number of ſigners or the individuals who were to ſign their letters, but as to convenience has directed the ſubſcribers have been different in different letters. The one now under conſideration paſſed thro' the uſual formalities of being read in the Committee, and approved of by all the then members of it; it was alſo wrote in the ſame [illegible] with the other let-

vide Page 229. where this is paſted, it is Tranſcribed.

with the proceedings of the Bottomians upon it, one cannot but be amazed at the inconſiſtent and puerile proceedings of them. A conduct like this, inſtead of adding weight and importance to their determinations, makes them ſink into inſignificance. Inſtead of juſtifying their arrogance in preſuming to dictate to others, they themſelves become the objects of contempt. Theſe obſervations cannot be thought inapplicable, when it is conſidered that at as *full a meeting* as ever was known at Faneuil-Hall an Introduction ſo pompous as would forebode ſome matters of the utmoſt importance to the cauſe of America—this *reſpectable* meeting voted, that a letter from the Committee of New-York ſhould be *torn to pieces and thrown to the winds*. It were indeed much to be wiſhed for their honour, that thoſe gentlemen had left the ſtudents of *Naſſau-Hall* ſingular in the performance of this ingenious ſentence—a ſentence more becoming the tender years of theſe young gentlemen, than the inhabitants of a place which arrogates to itſelf, the lead in all matters of importance. Nor can it eſcape obſervation, that inſtead of entering into a number of oſtentatious *reſolutions* of *religiouſly* obſerving their agreement, thoſe gentlemen would have been more commendably employed, had they taken *effectual* meaſures to carry thoſe reſolutions into *execution*, a circumſtance which in their *much ſpeaking* they ſeem intirely to have overlooked. Were it not for this kind of behaviour in them, and had they acted up to the principles they pretended to avow; inſtead of ſo repeatedly reſolving what to do, had they done what they reſolved, they would not be reduced to ſhelter themſelves under thoſe paultry equivocations and trifling ſubterfuges to which of late they have had recourſe for a juſtification of their conduct; the pretence of entertaining ſcruples of the authenticity of the letters in queſtion, is an infamous prevarication, an aberation from the truth, twiſtical and jeſuitical, truly characteriſtick of the people.

Introductory of the following addreſſed to the Printer, we are deſir'd to Remark, That the Non-importation Agreement never exiſted in Quebeck, Nova-Scotia, *or* New-Hampſhire: *That it hath not been obſerved, tho' avowedly adopted, by* Maſſachuſett's *and* Rhode-Iſland——*Muſt have operated to little, if any Purpoſe, in* Connecticut *and* New-Jerſey, *who are ſupplied by their Neighbours.*----*Was acceeded to by* Pennſylvania *near 9 Months later than by* New-York:-----*And that the Reſtraints, partially impoſed in* Maryland, Virginia, *and the* Carolina's, *left them at Liberty to introduce every neceſſary Article, even if liable to Duty--While the Ports of* Georgia *remain'd conſtantly open to a free Importation.*

Mr. GAINE,

As the Perſons who ſigned the late Agreement for an Importation have been repreſented in the different Provinces as ſo many *Catalines*, and as they ſo readily gave up the Liſt of their Names to be publiſhed, which Action moſt certainly implied an Unconciouſneſs of Guilt, I took it for granted, that we ſhould have had, before this Time, a Defence of their Conduct. Whether they chuſe to paſs by, with ſilent Contempt, the illiberal Treatment they have met with, or whether they intend to wait until their Enemies have vented their *Billingſgate*, and begin to ſpeak and write as Gentlemen and Perſons in their Senſes, I know not:—For my own Part, I am not willing to be longer ſilent, and to refrain from acquainting the World with the Reaſons that influenced me to ſubſcribe for an Importation.—I am not aſhamed to confeſs my having ſigned this Agreement;—No!—I *glory* in what Inconſideration and Party Malice may impute to me as a Crime; for if an Action proceeding from a thorough Conviction of its Propriety and Neceſſity; if an Action performed from no View of Advantage, but of that Advantage which my Country might reap by it, cannot poſſibly involve me in Guilt, I may yet hold up my Head and demand an Audience at the *Bar of the Public*; and let any Perſon, if he can, after ſeriouſly conſidering the Reaſons which, as an Individual, I ſhall offer in Juſtification of my Conduct, lay his Hand on his Heart and declare, that he believes no Perſon could be influenced by them, but an Enemy of his Country.

But let it not be underſtood that I mean to ſubmit my Cauſe to the Deciſion of the *illuſtrious* TRADE *of the* GREAT *Town of Boſton*. I look upon thoſe People to be entirely out of the Queſtion, and therefore do not deſire to be judged by them;—for nothing has equalled my Deteſtation of their Conduct, from the very Beginning of the Altercation between Great-Britain and the Colonies, but my Admiration of their Ingenuity in preventing themſelves ſo long from ſinking into utter Contempt.—I do not accuſe them of *Dejection*, becauſe it would imply their having, at ſome Time, adhered to the Agreement, which I abſolutely deny;—What I have to deſire of them, is, that they would not interfere in the preſent Caſe, *but ſtand aſide*, and permit me to be judged by *honeſter Men*.

What Pains have been taken, what Arts have been uſed by a Number of wretched Garreteers to place in an odious Light, the late Conduct of the greater Part of this City?—What terrible Anathemas have theſe *ſounding Nothings* denounced from the Preſs againſt us!—With what amazing Induſtry has the wretched Faction in this City drawn up *Reſolves* for all the little Towns around us, and ſent the *motley Product* of their *addled* Brains to be ſigned and publicated by the deluded People who are actuated by Zeal without Knowledge!——What woeful Lamentations have we heard concerning the Diſſolution of the Union of the Colonies, and the Cauſe of Triumph given by us to a deſpotic Miniſtry. One would think by their Expreſſions that there never had been the leaſt Jealouſy nor Animoſity ſubſiſting between the Colonies; that they had hitherto been of one Mind; that the Agreement had never been infringed by either of them; that they entered into it together, jointly, and on equal Terms:—No Perſon would ſuppoſe that One of theſe had been drawn into the Agreement with the moſt extreme Reluctance; that at the moſt critical Time, in the very Bud of our Hopes, this Colony deaf to every Senſe of public Virtue, ſhamefully held back nigh a Twelvemonth, and protracted a Work which might otherwiſe have been finiſhed long ſince;—No Perſon would imagine that the greater Part of the Merchants of that Colony, Senſible of the Expediency of an Importation at this Time, are witheld and terrified from delivering their Sentiments, and acting for the Good of their Country, by the Menaces of a few turbulent overbearing Perſons, whoſe Intereſt it is to prevent an Importation forever!—No Perſon would imagine that another of theſe Colonies has unremittingly and invariably Imported almoſt as many Goods as ever!—O glorious Union! O hopeful Meaſure, as thou haſt been managed, to procure a Redreſs of Grievances!—Will not Poſterity be greatly at a Loſs to find an Epithet ſufficiently diſgraceful for the Perſons who violated thee!—Will not the Names of a *Greenville*, a *Bute* and a *Yorker*, be hereafter Synonymous and of the ſame Import!—

A Meeting of the Trade, as they call themſelves, aſſembled Yeſterday Forenoon, at our Court Houſe, and renewed their Agreement of Non-Importation, and the ſame Day, in Conſequence of this, the Committee here wrote and forwarded a Letter to the Committee at Boſton, requeſting

[The Remainder of this Letter is on the Side of the next Page.

ſooth and ſoften our Committee, that they were allowed to turn unhurt: However, they were ſufficiently alarm'd, for altho' they had beſpoke Dinner, and propoſed to have ſtayed two or three Days, yet they put off in the firſt Boat that returned to Providence, which was about One Clock, ſo that they were only a few Hours in this Town.

the Boſton Committee were coming to inſpect into the Conduct of our Committee, and ſatisfy themſelves whether we had really ſtored any Goods or not. This Intelligence exaſperated the Inhabitants ſo much, that nothing was heard or talk'd of but tarring and feathering of Molineux and his Party; they arrived the End of the Week, but came with a moderate Spirit indeed, and they ſo

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Rhode-Iſland, to his Correſpondent in New-York.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland Auguſt 21, 1770.

Sir,

"As you are a Signer of the New-York Importation Agreement, you may be willing to know what

In the Beginning of laſt Week, we had Information that

Part

For

vide Page 184. & pa. 174. To Firſt Agreement turn & Index Vol. 2.

(2) vid. pa. 225. & vid. Philadelphia 11 pa. 195.

(1) vid. the proteſt Page 225. & vid. pa. 173.

11 Oz Molineux, Whitwell, Cooper, and Mason

For the Latter refused nobly to starve for the Good of his Country, and to permit his *honest* Neighbours, in the mean Time, to laugh at his *Niceness*, and to enrich themselves by his *Credulity* and *Folly*!—Can any thing in Nature be more absurd than the Assertion of our giving Cause of Triumph by our Conduct to the Ministry?—Has not the *Patron* of *America* openly declared, that if we were not satisfied by the late Repeal he would give us up?—Will not our late Resolution therefore afford Cause of Triumph to him?—Have not the Ministry constantly used as a Reason for coercive Measures, that we were an obstinate People, never to be satisfied? Will our present Behaviour justify this Assertion? Will it not rather shew that we are not desirous of wantonly contending with Great-Britain, but that we are willing to relax in Proportion to their Concessions?—Let the impartial World judge!—These are to me, sufficient Answers to all Objections of this Nature that have been suggested, and the Reasons which induce me, although a Non-Importer, to think an Importation at this Time expedient, are the following. BECAUSE, in the first Place, I look upon the late Alteration of the Schemes of the Ministry, manifested to us by the Repeal of Part of the Revenue Act, to be a sufficient Justification of our altering our Measures also; and if any Change is proper, I conceive, an Importation of *all* Articles that are not dutiable to be preferable to a partial Importation of such Articles, because the Latter would suppose our being influenced by Necessity and not by Choice, and would argue our Incapacity to do without them;—the former would imply that we were *solely* induced by the Partial Repeal to change our Measures, and that if there had not been a Repeal our Agreement would have been inviolate. SECONDLY, Because I think the Duty remaining on Tea should not prevent our importing every other Article; as it is a Matter of the most trivial Consequence to us imaginable, whether we ever import an Ounce of Tea from Great-Britain again or not.—Suppose the present Ministry, who are so famous for their profound Knowledge of each Colony, should in their Wisdom think fit to impose a Duty, as a Rod to be held over us, on some Article which we have never had, and never can have Occasion to import from them?—Suppose they should place a Duty on all the *Bar Iron* and *Timber* hereafter exported from Great-Britain to the Colonies; would not their Behaviour therein rather excite our Ridicule than Resentment? Would not our Conduct be to the last Degree absurd, if we should permit ourselves to be restrained from importing by so preposterous a Tax?—As absurd is it to withold our Orders because a Duty remains on an Article which we have as little Need of from England, as we have for its Iron and Timber. I know it will be said that the Duty remains on Tea for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, and that, therefore, we ought not to import until it is taken off;—But are there not other Acts equally oppressive, now in Force against us, which are not the least Bar in the Way of an Importation? Is there not Reason to suppose that our Liberties will be more affected by a Tax which we have constantly submitted to, than by one which we have taken the most effectual Measures to render of no Effect? Can our Rights and Privileges be injured by a Tax if we neither consent to it nor pay it? Have we not unanimously resolved not to import Tea, until it is cleared of the Duty? Is it not notorious that this mode of opposing the Revenue Act, in Point, by omitting *only* the Articles on which a Duty was imposed, would have been adopted at first by all the Colonies, if it had not been as easy for them to have dispensed with all Kinds of British Goods as with those Articles on which a Duty was so artfully imposed?—And shall a modal Difference in Opinion, shall a Dispute between the East-India Company and the British Ministry, stir up, inflame, intoxicate with Wrath our deluded Brethren, and excite them to fall on us like hungry Wolves, to insult, asperse and vilify a Colony, whose Conduct has ever been a Glory on their Heads; to create in our Breasts towards them the most deadly Resentment, Detestation, and Thirst for Revenge!—Tell it not in *Scotland*!—Publish it not in the Streets of *London*!—Lest the *Bute*'s and the *Greenville*'s should shout for Joy!—And lest our most bitter Foes should say,—Behold! we have divided them, and therefore sudden Destruction is come upon them! THIRDLY, Because it is my firm Belief, that at the Time the Sense of Boston and Philapelphia was required, the major Part of the Inhabitants of those Places were for an Importation in the Manner proposed. Let it not be answered, that the Sense of the Town Meetings was the Sense of the different Places where they were held; there is not a Child in this Place who has ever seen one of those *doughty* Meetings, but would laugh in the Person's Face who would make such an Assertion.—What Reason induced the several Committees, to whom we applied, to refuse taking the Sense of their People by a general and regular Subscription?—The same Reason that prompted a few wretched *Quixotes* of this Place, to resolve in *solemn Meeting*, that the Opinion of the Inhabitants of this City respecting Importation should not be taken;—because they knew a *Majority* was for the *Measure*. FOURTHLY, Because the general Agreement of the Colonies not to import Goods from Great-Britain, has been entirely frustrated and rendered useless, by the vile and scandalous Behavior of the Town of Boston, and other Places contiguous to it, where, as into a *Breach* made in a *Citidel*, our Enemies have from the Time we first entered into the Agreement until this Day, continually poured in their Goods, and rendered all our Struggles abortive.—Notwithstanding their high Pretences, the frequent *glorious* Resolves, the *Town* of *Boston* has been the *Common Sewer* of *America*, into which every *Beast* that brought with it the *unclean Thing* has *disburthened itself*!—If they had been in earnest and did not intend to import, why did they not absolutely prohibit the Commanders of their Vessels from receiving any Goods in Great-Britain, as was done by the other Colonies?—Why did they chuse to have the Goods brought to their Town?—Was it that they might have the Pleasure of sending them *all* back again?—Or was it that a *Residue* thereof might remain in the *great Town*?—Have not the Friends of Liberty both in England and in America continually upbraided them?—Have not the former declared, that at the Time the Parliament had the American Revenue Act under Consideration, the Lifting from the Custom-House of the Exports to the Town of Boston, absolutely prevented the Act from being entirely repealed?—And are these the very Men who are now so desperate angry with the *New-Yorkers*!—Are these the People who have lately determined and resolved—in full Meeting of the Trade, that our Letter should be torent, and also torn into Pieces, and *whirled* and *scattered* in the Air!—For Shame ye Hypocrites! Sneak into your Holes!—Hide your Heads!—Consider what you have done, and whether there is therefore any Propriety in what you are now doing! Notwithstanding it was the Opinion of the Inhabitants of this City, when they heard that the Act was partly repeal'd, that an Alteration in our Agreement was expedient and proper, and that this could be done without wounding our Liberties, as we might hold up our Right as high as ever, by refraining from importing the Article on which a Duty remained; yet, if the Town of Boston had not basely revolted, if their Conduct had not rendered our Pretensions to support an infringed, violated, broken Agreement, absurd and ridiculous;—Or, if the Citizens of New-York had imagined their Endeavours to preserve the *shattered Remains* of this Agreement from *falling to Pieces* might have been of Service to their Country; on the Contrary, if they had not supposed her political Salvation depended on its being altered—they would have *starved* and *perished* before they would have proposed the Alteration!—With their *Consciences* approving their Intentions; with their *Hearts* impress with Love to their Country; with their *Eyes* fixed on no other Object but her Welfare, they have delivered their Sentiments with manly Freedom; nor at any Time have their *Actions* given the *Lye* to their Professions—Equally despising the pointless Shafts of Ignorance and of Party Spleen, they chuse rather to forfeit the long suspected Friendship of their selfish Neighbours, than to preserve it by those detestable Artifices for which the Town of Boston will be infamous until the Memory of the late Transactions is *rotten* and *lost* in *Oblivion*!

These are the Reasons which induced me to agree to the late Measures adopted by this City. As I had no Intention of importing;—as I was uninfluenced, unsolicited, it must be supposed that I followed the unbiassed Dictates of my Judgment and Conscience—I consider

vide Page 230, where this is pasted, it is transcribed

ers of Faction may indeed, in the Height of Exultation, while the Trumpet of Discord is sounding the Alarm, perceive a momentary Flash of Joy kindle in their Breasts, but it expires when the Voice of their Ring-leaders is not more heard, leaving a melancholy Damp in its Room. The aspiring Demagogue, whose unprincipled Actions originate from a Thirst for Pre-eminence and popular Applause, who, if he could thereby gratify the *Mob*, would root up Order and Distinction, unhinge the Portals of Government, trample on the Laws, and restore all Things to their prestine Level, may feel a gloomy Satisfaction while in the midst of his noisy Crew;—but black Despair seizes hold of his Heart, when awful Conscience, in the silent Hour, arraigns him, and gives his Crimes *a Name*!—The *latent* Villain; the undermining, whining, *professing* Wretch, who secretly glorious in his Wickedness, while he enjoys the Profits of it; who keep his Conscience, as Bay, will sooner or later find that restless Monitor too strong for him, and will sink at the dreadful View when his broad Crimes are laid open before him! HE ALONE who carefully investigates his Duty, and guides his Actions by his *Sense* of what he ought to do;—He alone will experience that sweet Serenity, that gentle Joy, that Peace of Conscience which follows the virtuous Man through Life, supports him in Death, and attends him where his Actions are no longer denominated by the Multitude, but where their Intention and their Value will alone be, for ever, their unalterable and unerring Criterion. CORIOLANUS.

Indulgencies by our Committee. Broad Hints were given them, that there would be two Doors to the Store, that should receive their Goods; a fore-Door to receive the Cash, and a back-Door to re-deliver them.—This Hint was taken by our Committee from Molineux and the no Gentlemen who came from Boston with him. In short, we have agreed to act the same double Part they have acted at Boston, and now while our Importers can thus quelling that they would use their Interest with the Southern Provinces, and recommend them to an open Trade with them as formerly. The Meeting was composed of Merchants that trade to the West-Indies, a few Traders to Philadelphia, and the lower Class of Mechanics, who after insisting that all the Nails should be delivered up, carried all before them. None of our Importers thought it necessary to oppose this, having been promised great Advantages in the Country Customers in the Night Time.

At Providence the Boston Committee could do nothing; and after they had tried every Method without Success, they told one of the Brown's, who are Merchants there, and high Sons of Liberty, that if this Colony and the neighbouring Sea Port Towns round Boston, did not stand by them, they must give up; for their Party was become very low at Boston, and the Call for Importation very high.

The Sense of this is False.

& This peice is a Base Abusive Thing

vid, partial Repeal pa. 105. 133 (2) pa. 174. v vid Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1

1 No. 2 No the Molasses Act is partly for regulating Trade, and the monies raised by it is not to be applied to so pernicious uses. 3 That was a great oversight in our Merchants. 4 Page 184 5. The most of this is a vile slander!

6 Mr Whitwell & Jon. Mason. Vid page 195.